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ARKANSAS:

— THE —

HOME FOR IMMIGRANTS.

A SKETCH OF HER RESOURCES.

Railroads, Schools, Mines, Capital, and Chief Towns,
Together with much General Information
Relating to the State, for the
Benefit of Immigrants
and her own
People.

62408

Published by HENRY L. BURNELL.



FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS.

1873. 4

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By HENRY L. BURNELL,

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DEDICATION.

TO THE

THOUSANDS OF IMMIGRANTS,

WHOSE SIGNET OF NOBILITY

IS A STOUT HEART AND A WILLING HAND,

WHETHER

IN THE OLD WORLD OR THE NEW,

THIS IMPERFECT PRODUCT OF HONEST LABOR

IS CORDIALLY INSCRIBED.

PREFACE.



This pamphlet is not written to tickle the ears of residents of the State, or as a medium to display rhetorical excellence, or to parade jingling phrases. It is not written in the interest of any particular town, county or clique; but with the sole view of furnishing, as far as possible, a valuable and reliable hand-book to the immigrant. It has not been the intention of the writer to offend any one, though he has unhesitatingly and frankly written of things as they appear to him; and, as he pays for the printing, he claims that privilege against the "world, the flesh and the devil." Such as it is, he offers it to the consideration of the interested public, hoping that it may aid in the development and settlement of a long neglected but deserving State.

FAYETTEVILLE, *February 17th*, 1873.

ARKANSAS: THE HOME FOR IMMIGRANTS.

CHAPTER I.

Historical Sketch of Arkansas.

INTRODUCTORY.

Arkansas has not attracted a large share of the world's attention hitherto, either on the pages of history or in any other way, and we have met with no small difficulty in attempting to obtain the chief facts of interest relating to its history. While voluminous histories of other States have been written, with ornate elaboration of incident and detail, only the most scattering, meagre and unsatisfactory account of the early days of Arkansas is to be found, and that must be gleaned from sources which are neither as definite or certain as the importance of such knowledge requires. Beset with these difficulties, we have yet been able to trace out, with at least a reasonable degree of accuracy, the following brief outline of the historical record of our State.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENT.

De Soto and his followers were the earliest white men who trod Arkansas soil, of which history has preserved any record. Setting sail from Havana with an army of six hundred men, in May, 1539, in due time he reached Tampa Bay, on the western coast of Florida. Leaving his ships he marched northward and then westward, through a trackless wilderness, engaging in frequent combats with hostile Indians. After a two years march, during which time his little army had nearly wasted away, De Soto reached the Mississippi river, near the point which now forms the southern boundry of Tennessee. This was in April, 1541. De Soto crossed the Mississippi and penetrated as far westward as the mountain region of Arkansas. He then marched southward, and spent the winter of 1541 on the banks of the Ouachita river. In the following spring he descended to the junction of the Red and Mississippi rivers, where he was seized with a malignant fever by which he died. He was buried by his men at the hour of midnight, in the mighty river he discovered. We find no record of any further explorations, until the 17th of May,

1673, at which date Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette, two Jesuit Missionaries set out from Fort Michilimackinac, crossing Lake Michigan, and finally descending the Wisconsin river in a canoe, discovered the Mississippi on the 17th of June, 1673, and floated down its current to the mouth of the Arkansas. Marquette gives a very droll and entertaining narrative of his voyage down the Mississippi. Here is what he says about his mosquito experience. No one who has tried it will doubt its truth.

"The air was alive with pestiferous swarms of these insects. The more we killed the more seemed to come. They got into our ears and around our necks, dashed into our eyes, and hair and mouth, crawled up our shirt sleeves and bit through our breeches. It was impossible to eat, look, talk, or sleep with any degree of comfort. A prayerful state of mind was out of the question. So to escape the tormentors we rolled ourselves up in thick blankets, legs, bodies, heads, and faces till nearly suffocated; then as a change took to fresh air and bites, and when the bites became intolerable, went back again to sweltering blankets." Further along Marquette says, "We were received in a friendly manner by the Arkansas Indians, who have corn in abundance but little meat, not daring to hunt buffaloes, on account of the large war parties of their enemies scouring the prairies west of them. These Indians were raising, in that warm climate, *three crops of corn a year*. We saw some ripe, more just sprouting, and more still in the milk." Marquette, in this connection, speaks of the Indians cooking their corn in grease, after having pounded it with a stone. Some of the natives of Arkansas, who inhabit the "Mississippi Flats," have preserved the culinary process mentioned, in all its pristine attractiveness. Again says Marquette, "These Indians used large well made earthen pots for cooking. They had plates also, made of baked earth." The personal appearance of the Arkansas Indians, is thus alluded to by the same traveller. "The men were entirely naked, wore their hair cut short; their noses and ears were pierced and strung with beads. The women were dressed in wretched skins without ornament for their persons." These Indians, it seems from Marquette's account, were in possession of fire arms, procured from the Spanish at the mouth of the Mississippi, "eight days journey by water below them" They stored their corn in "enormous gourds, as large as half barrels," which they kept about their cabins. Without attempting to trace further the adventures, or inter-

esting narrative of the daring Marquette, and his resolute companion, it is sufficient for our purpose to note the fact, that the first permanent white settlement was made by the French at Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, some fifty miles above its junction with the Mississippi, in the year 1685. We find no very definite account of this settlement, but the settlers appear to have intermarried very freely with their tawny neighbors, and to have lived in a very simple and indolent way, at peace with their pipe and fellow men. Passing over the period from the date of this settlement to 1763, as it contains nothing farther of special importance for our purpose, we are able to trace with certainty, the history of Arkansas, from that time to the present. Prior to A. D. 1763, the continent of North America was claimed by France, England, Spain, and Russia; France holding that portion now composing our national domain west of the Mississippi, except Texas and the territory we have procured from Mexico on the south, and Russia on the north. This immense area, while held by France was designated and known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Arkansas. During the year 1763, at the end of the "Old French War," France relinquished her share of the continent lying west of the Mississippi river, in favor of Spain, while Great Britain made conquest of Canada and the country northward, in the war with France. For thirty-seven years, the territory now comprising the State of Arkansas, remained in the possession of Spain, but was ceded back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, made on the first of October, A. D. 1800. In the year 1803, the United States, under the administration of President Thomas Jefferson, desiring to command the mouth and navigation of the Mississippi, and thus allay the dissatisfaction that prevailed in the West, consummated what is known as the "Louisiana Purchase." France, in consideration of the sum of \$11,250,000, together with the liquidation of certain private claims held by citizens of the United States against her, amounting to the additional sum of \$3,750,000, making a total of \$15,000,000, transferred her title to our then young but thrifty "Uncle Sam." It was a very fortunate thing for our country, that the pressing pecuniary wants of Napoleon gave our government a chance to add so vast and invaluable an area to its unsurpassed domain. October 31st, 1803, Congress empowered the President to take possession of the newly purchased territory, and provide for it a temporary government. March 26th, 1804, Congress provided for the division

of the "Louisiana Purchase," into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of North latitude was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that North of that parallel the "District of Louisiana." They were attached, for Judicial purposes, to what was at that time "Indiana Territory." By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, 1805, and so remained until 1812. In this latter year the "Territory of Orleans" was admitted into the Union as the "State of Louisiana," and the "Territory of Louisiana" became the "Territory of Missouri" by virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1812. On March 2d, 1819, the portion of Missouri Territory now comprising the State of Arkansas, was organized into what was then called "Arkansaw Territory." In 1821, a further portion of "Missouri Territory" was received into the Union as the "State of Missouri." This left a vast domain, the remainder of the "Louisiana Purchase" on the north, including the present States of Iowa and Minnesota. The "Territory of Arkansaw" continued until June 15th, 1836, when it was formally received into the Federal Union as a State. The progress of the State was hampered before the war of 1861, for the want of rail roads and business men of capital and enterprise. The spirit of slavery, which has ever been a barrier to that advancement which only follows the footsteps of Freemen, played without doubt an important part in preventing Northern and Eastern capital from risking investments in the State, necessary to its developement and elevation from obscurity. The finances of the State, too, were very badly and indifferently managed by those who had them in charge. The "Real Estate Bank Swindle" is only one, but a familiar example of how the credit of the State was abused and depreciated during the reign of the oligarchical clique, who constituted the "State House Ring" "be fo' the wah." In those days of bowie knife and six shooter chivalry, it is not at all marvelous that Northern men of intelligence, refinement and business capacity did not feel any great temptation to embark their fortunes on the uncertain future of an almost unknown State. What immigration did come to the State, drifted in by a gradual process, so that we find, upon examination of the census tables, Arkansas had in 1860 a population of only 435,450, in the aggregate, 111,115 of which was a slave population. At this period in the history

of the State, though scheming speculators, then as now, did an immense amount of rail-road building on paper, at the people's expense, none then, as now, accomplished anything worth speaking of in that direction, for we find that in 1860, there were but thirty-eight and a half miles of railroad in the State, and those in a most shabby and unserviceable condition. If it had not been for the wonderful natural advantages, in the shape of navigable streams, within the limits of her territory, Arkansas would to-day have been as obscure as she was in the good old days when its citizens were legally permitted to make merchandise of their own kith and kin. Another prime cause of her tardiness in developement, was the absence of our beneficent common school system, the want of which kept the poorer classes, who were unable to educate their children at private schools, in a state of comparative intellectual torpor, and sometimes this was followed by a moral degradation that would be appalling to those who have been unaccustomed to observe it, and are hence unfamiliar with its pernicious contagion. Not to dwell upon an unpleasant period in the history of Arkansas, let us simply notice the fact, that on the 6th of May, 1861, Arkansas was declared to have seceded from the Union, by a body of hot-headed conspirators, who could not but have been aware that the step was taken in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the legal voters of the State, for they refused to submit the question of secession to a popular vote, and though many who at first declared themselves in favor of the Union, afterward joined the confederate army, there is no doubt but what, upon a fair vote of the people of the State, the ordinance of secession would have been defeated. During the war, Arkansas was made the theatre of conflict by the opposing armies, and although perhaps more distinguished themselves in "many a fray and fierce foray" upon sheep pastures and chicken coops than upon the sanguinary field, yet many an obscure mound attests the fact that there were those who "fought like brave men long and well," to say nothing of the cemeteries where the dead have been collected and systematically interred. Arkansas as a State, however, suffered in numerous ways, besides the loss of many of her most gallant sons in both armies. Towns were burned, mills destroyed, farms desolated, and property of all kinds more or less injured by the conflicting armies, and still more by roving bands of ruffians and thieves, who thronged the State and did their best to complete the work of destruction. Guerrilla parties, who often

took advantage of the war to wreak some personal spite in fire or blood, ranged over the country, and the close of the war, with the return of peace, found Arkansas real estate depreciated on an average, fifty-five per cent. But we have not space or inclination to enter fully upon a narrative of the manifold injuries inflicted upon the State by the war; suffice it to say, it at last ended. Arkansas, on the 24th day of June, 1868, having complied with the requirements of Congress, was restored to the Union, together with the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and North and South Carolina. A state government was soon organized, and General Powell Clayton inaugurated as Governor. He held his position until the spring of 1871, when he was elected to the United States Senate, and Ozro A. Hadley succeeded him as Governor. At the election held November 5th, 1872, Judge Elisha Baxter, of Batesville, Independence County, was elected to the gubernatorial chair by a small majority. The destiny of Arkansas is in her own hands. States, no less than individuals, are the architects of their own fortunes. It remains to be seen whether her law makers and rulers, taking counsel of their mutual interest, will intelligently and honestly recognize the fact, and conduct her to the magnificent future which nature has so clearly indicated should be hers, or whether they will consent to have her name and theirs, bandied about the world as a synonym for infamy. We cherish a fond hope that they will prove equal to the occasion, and acquit themselves like men. We present in conclusion, a summary of Arkansas history, relating only to the transfer of her territory, beginning with 1763.

1st. In 1763, it belonged to France, who during that year, ceded it to Spain.

2nd. In October, 1800, Spain ceded it, with other territory, back to France.

3d. The pressing needs of Napoleon, caused him to sell it to the United States for \$15,000,000, in April, 1803.

4th. In October, 1804, it was included in the District of Louisiana, and placed under the control of the "Territorial Government of Indiana."

5th. July, 4th, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

6th. It was next embraced in what, on the 4th of June, 1812, became the "Territory of Missouri."

7th. On March 2d, 1819, the portion of Missouri Territory now known as Arkansas, was organized into what was then called "Arkansaw Territory."

8th. This Territory continued until the 15th of June, 1836, when it was formally received into the Union as a State.

DECADES OF POPULATION.

Total White and Colored in 1810.....	1062
“ “ “ 1820.....	14,300
“ “ “ 1830.....	30,388
“ “ “ 1840.....	97,574
“ “ “ 1850.....	209,897
“ “ “ 1860	435,450
“ “ “ 1870	484,471
Estimated present population, Jan. 30th, 1873,.....	500,000

CHAPTER II.

Geographical Sketch of Arkansas.

NAME.

The name Arkansas is said to have been derived from an Indian tribe, now extinct, who spoke the Osage language, Kansas signifying a good potato, also smoky water in the Indian tongue. But the reader is referred to the Appendix; title, "The Name Arkansas."

EXTENT.

Arkansas lies between the parallels of 33° and $36^{\circ} 30'$ North latitude. It extends from the Mississippi on the East, longitude $90^{\circ} 10'$, to the Indian Territory on the West, longitude $94^{\circ} 40'$. It is bounded on the North by the State of Missouri, on the South by the States of Louisiana and Texas, on the East and West as before stated. It will thus be seen that the latitude of Arkansas is the same as that of Tennessee, North Carolina, nearly the entire State of South Carolina, and the Northern half of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, while the longitude is the same as that of Iowa, Missouri and Louisiana. Its geographical advantages must come ere long to be more fully appreciated. Arkansas embraces within her limits an area of 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres. Its length from North to South being 242 miles, and its width varying from 170 to 229 miles.*

It is estimated by those familiar with the State that at least three-fourths of this immense area is susceptible of cultivation. Thus it appears Arkansas is almost as large as England, and about twice as large as Scotland.

SURFACE.

The surface of Arkansas is remarkably varied. The Eastern part of the State, for a breadth of from 20 to 60 miles from the Mississippi, is a low, marshy plain, full of lagoons

*Report of Commissioner United States General Land Office, for 1867.

and bayous, and subject as a rule to the annual overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. As you approach the central part of the State, the land rises into hills, finally enlarging into the terminal ridges of the Ozark Mountains, which rise to the height of about 2,000 feet. These mountains enter the State in the Northwest, and divide it into two unequal and unlike parts, one of which in its physical aspects assimilates to the Northern and the other to the Southern States.

Portions of the State are remarkably picturesque and romantic in appearance, and the landscape painter finds as fine opportunity here as heart could wish. The Ozark Mountains attain an average altitude of about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The surface of the State is in most places covered with a heavy growth of timber of numerous and valuable varieties. Occasionally considerable areas of prairie are found as in Arkansas, Prairie, Boone, Benton and Washington and some other counties. If some would object to Arkansas because it does not partake to a greater extent of the characteristics of the Northwestern States, let them remember that she possesses almost inestimable advantages over them in the shortness and mildness of her winters, her superabundant supply of valuable timber, her unrivalled network of streams, most of them navigable for at least a portion of the year, her vast mineral wealth, the general healthfulness of her climate, especially in the Northwestern part of the State, and see if they do not agree with us that these advantages more than compensate for the labor of clearing up a farm, and promise better returns for labor and more comfort and enjoyment after it is performed.

SOIL OF ARKANSAS.

Within the limits of Arkansas, can be found almost every variety of soil, from the rich alluvial bottom lands, which border the lakes, rivers, and bayous, to the gravelly ridges of Boston Mountains.

The soil of the river bottoms, though wonderfully rich in fertilizing elements of an organic nature, is in many places somewhat uncertain as yet, in regard to crops, for want of proper levees and drainage. Where this difficulty is not met with, from fifty to ninety bushels of corn is produced per acre. Lands of long proved richness, and apparently inexhaustible fertility, are found along the Arkansas, White, and St. Fran-

ces rivers ; though on the seemingly sterile ridges, crops are grown which would certainly astonish one who witnesses them for the first time. It is to the bottom lands however, that in times past Arkansas has been chiefly indebted. Fifty years of cotton and corn culture, does not seem to have decreased their fertility. Dr. Owen thinks they are annually enriched by the percolation of the water from the rivers, which are freighted with numerous fertilizing elements. The "Creek Bottoms" on the banks of many tributaries of the larger rivers, also possess marvelous productive powers. There is not much land in Arkansas so rocky or poor, as not to produce something of value to its inhabitants. Even the poor land, as it is generally called, has hidden resources of wealth, of a mineral, or some other character, very frequently, which makes it prospectively, even more valuable than the rest.

The lamented David Dale Owen, late State Geologist of Arkansas, says of the soil of the bottoms : "These lands are not excelled for fertility by any in the world." Speaking of the black sand soil in the northeast part of the State, between Crowley's Ridge and the Mississippi river, he says : "The black sand soil is remarkably deep and rich, and will yield, on new land, eighty to one hundred bushels of corn to the acre ; it is a quick, warm soil, and stands both dry and warm seasons well."

The soil of the valleys between the hills, called "hammock" or "second bottom," is good, but not as good as the first bottom. It, however, grows all kinds of crops well. The ridges, hills, and slopes, for fruit growing and grazing, cannot be surpassed. No locality excels the northern and western portions of the State in the growth of timothy, blue grass and clover. Springs are abundant and the water is pure. Stock raisers, dairymen and fruit growers can find no better location.

As the "proof of the pudding" is rather in the eating than in any praises of the cook, we refer those who have a mathematical turn of mind, to the statistics of the productions of the State, with amount per acre, value, &c., which will enable them to form a more intelligent judgment : or what would be still better evidence, come down here in the proper season, over the Cairo and Fulton railroad and examine the soil and crops for yourselves, and our word for it, you will go home with a higher idea of the low lands of Arkansas, if indeed, you do not wisely conclude to reap their smiling harvests for yourself, and bring your wheelbarrow and remain.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF ARKANSAS.

The climate of Arkansas in the Northern and Northwestern portions, is to some extent allied to that of the Northwestern States, though the winters are, as a rule, very much milder, and more agreeable, the autumns much longer and more free from cold winds and early frosts. The Southern part of the State has a climate very similar to that of Louisiana. Along the streams in the bottom lands bilious diseases prevail to quite an extent, though persons who have become acclimated suffer but little, usually, from such disorders. The uplands, especially in the Northern and Northwestern parts of the State, are equal in salubrity and healthfulness to the most favored regions in North America. The rain-fall is copious,* averaging about sixty inches annually in the portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi, and decreasing to about forty-five in the West near the Indian Territory.

In the central part of the State the climate is superior to that of any State in the country of the same latitude.

An examination of the map of Arkansas will aid the reader to understand this.

Locality is not by any means the only influence which determinates climate, for marked variations are perceived in points having the same latitude.

The Ozark Mountains on the North break the force and check the progress of the cold winds which sweep down from the Northern prairies with such freezing recollections of glaciers, ice-bergs and snow-plains.

It is believed too, that the dry trade winds of the Gulf of Mexico, which sweep across the plains to the Westward, have a modifying influence on the climate, and affect the temperature of the Arkansas river, which flows diagonally through the State. We are confirmed in this view by the fact that Sitka, in Alaska, is said to be as warm in winter, as Washington, D. C. Such a phenomenon in temperature being doubtless caused by the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, the Japan Current, which carries the warm waters of the equator by the side of the Eastern coast of Asia, and across the ocean to America, and thence Southward along the coast to Sitka, whose temperature is very nearly that of Kinderhook, in New York. Still another modifier of the climate of the most of Arkansas may be found in the position of the Ozark Mount-

*For statistics, see Appendix, title, "Rain-fall."

ains, which perform nearly the same office for Arkansas, that the Alps perform for Italy. These causes, combined perhaps with others, result in giving central Arkansas especially, a climate in winter, almost unequaled, and a temperature several degrees above that of any other portion of the United States in the same latitude.

The sea breeze from the South in the summer, also lends an invigorating quality to the air, and helps to neutralize the heat which otherwise would be far more severe.

Occasionally sudden changes, known as "Northerners," occur, as in the Southern sea-board States, but they are not usually severe, and are less frequent than cold storms and piercing winds in the most favored parts of the North. We have seldom, if ever, seen a person who came to this State from a more Northern latitude, who was not highly pleased with the climate. It is one of the strong points of Arkansas, which may be justly and truthfully urged. Nor is it a matter of minor importance in selecting a home, for without doubt climate exerts a great influence on individual, as well as national disposition and character, and the geniality of ours ought to commend it to all that class of people who, like Richard the III, came into "this breathing world scarce half made up," or who were, like Tristram Shandy, born under somewhat embarrassing and unfortunate circumstances. In proof of this, we have only to consider that it is the rigor of the climate, which causes the dwarfed Esquiman to eat seal blubber and esteem tallow candles an epicurean luxury. It is the rigor of the climate, that compels the denizen of Minnesota to delve through the summer to provide food for his stock and family, to be exhausted through the long, cold, and blood-congealing winter. It is the rigor of the climate, that on the bleak and treeless prairies of Iowa, drives the pioneer, grumbling and shivering, to his almost comfortless cabin.

Let it be known to the world then, that the climate of Arkansas permits comfort and labor in winter as well as summer. Let it be heralded abroad, that in this respect, as well as many others, she can proudly inscribe on her banners, "Excelsior," and cheeringly welcome the fur-clad and hibernating citizens of the mewed-up North, to warm and hospitable homes, that will not require the amount of fuel necessary to run a forty-ton locomotive, to keep them from being transformed in a jiffy, to bifurcated icicles, with their overcoats on.

TIMBER.

In the matter of timber also, Arkansas can almost challenge the world, both as regards variety and quality. There are as many as eighteen species of Oak, and ten of Hickory and Walnut, many kinds of Ash, both kinds of Locust, Pecan, Sycamore, Cyprus, Wild Cherry, of immense size; Mulberry, Black and Sweet Gums, Basswood, Beech, Holly, Sassafras, Persimmon, Maple, Pine, Cedar and Elms are not only found, but *abound*, in quantity and quality equal to any desire, and are admirably adapted to all kinds of manufacturing purposes. For all such products there is constant demand.

Dr. Owen says: "So peculiarly indigenous does the Yellow Pine appear to be to the Arkansas soil that you will find it growing in river and creek bottom, side by side with the Gum, and on the argillaceous slopes, associated with Beach. The Osage Orange, or Bois d'Arc, is also indigenous."

To this country, the East must, in time, come for its timber and woods; and one of the great freights in the future, will be these forest products.

The surface of the country is usually covered with a heavy growth of timber on the bottoms, consisting of several varieties of oak, hickory, gum, pecan, elm, black walnut, maple and ash, with an undergrowth of spice, paw-paw, and large grapevines; and the hilly and mountainous regions are covered with a growth of oak, hickory, maple and pine, remarkably straight, often fifty feet without a limb. Arkansas has untold wealth on her surface, in live growth of forest trees, sufficient to make her lumber interest of the first importance to the State.

Some portions of the State are very heavily timbered with black walnut. It is of great value, and only wants capital and labor to be added to the commercial wealth of the State.

Cypress grows on bottom lands, skirting the rivers, lakes and bayous. Some of these trees grow to an enormous size, making, in some instances, 6,000 feet of lumber to a single tree. It is an excellent timber for the manufacture of doors, etc., makes good shingles, and is used principally for that purpose.

Most of the varieties of oak, grow luxuriantly. The white oak, and a species of oak called "overcup," resembling the white oak, grow large, often four or five feet in diameter. It is applicable to all the uses to which oak is ever put, but, on

account of its large size, more particularly to the manufacture of the pipe stave. This stave is worth, in New Orleans, \$150 per thousand. They are rived sixty inches long, six inches wide, and two and a half inches thick.

With proper management, it seems as if enormous wealth should be accumulated in this business; the profit ought to be at least 100 per cent. This timber can be obtained convenient to navigable streams and in large quantities.

Many other kinds of timber are found here—pecan, persimmon, which grow large enough for saw-logs; elm, hickory and cherry, all of which, as the country is developed, will seek their legitimate uses.

Present price of wood, from \$2 50 to \$4 00 per cord; lumber from \$12 00 to \$20 00 per M.

Red cedar grows in extensive brakes in the northern and western parts of the State. It is to be found in large quantities near the White river and Petite Jean. Of the commercial value of this wood it is unnecessary to speak.

Yet with this variety of excellent timber, very little has been done toward turning it to a profitable account in manufacturing. This State pays out, annually, near a quarter of a million of dollars for the single article of wagons, every dollar of which should be earned and kept in the State. There are not to-day, a dozen wagon factories, of two horse pretensions, in the entire State; nor a good plow factory, at all commensurate with the needs of the people. We are free traders to our sorrow, and to the joy of the North and East, who furnish us with nearly every article we wear or use, from a shoe peg, up to a locomotive. If there ever was a State where the lesson that home manufactories are essential to healthy progress has been taught, it seems to us that that State is Arkansas. The time is not far hence, however, when there will be a change. The class of people who have been resignedly waiting for something to turn up besides their toes, are about to be gratified. Railroads are coming—are even now here—and with them will come capital, enterprise, and population. With them, will come competition and activity in trade; drones must then take a back seat—the ubiquitous Yankee from Connecticut and “Varmount,” will be here with their needed ingenuity and untiring energy—if not with their wooden nutmegs and pasteboard shoe soles. In short, we are soon to have a more progressive and creditable civilization. Railroads are popular educators. Every puff from the lungs, and every snort from the nostrils of the iron-horse, means

business—progress—death to sloth. It quickens the pulses of individuals as well as States to be brought in contact with the thrilling whistle of the locomotive. Speed the day when it shall be heard all over the State. When our forests shall bow to its coming—and hail a new era of life.

CHAPTER III.

Geological Sketch of Arkansas.

In this part of our work, we must, of necessity, be guided mainly by the labors of the lamented David Dale Owen, our former eminent State Geologist; for although we have nominally had a person who has worn the honors and emoluments of the position, he has not, if we are correctly informed, done any thing that would cause the friends of Owen to be envious of his labors. Nor has he placed the people of the State under such a debt of gratitude, that they will erect a monument to his memory to discharge it. Our sketch will be brief.

In his introduction, Dr. Owen says: "Arkansas is a young State, and her geological survey is, in reality, only fairly commenced. If thus early in the work, we are able to report such flattering results, what may not be anticipated by thorough and minute detailed surveys. A comparison of her soils, as far as yet made, with a few collected in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, shows that her soils are generally equally rich in fertilizing ingredients with those of the said States and that her best bottom lands are, in truth, richer. It is true, that in the hilly and mountainous regions of Arkansas, the surface is much more broken and rocky than in Iowa, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. These States possess a wonderful advantage in their general levelness of surface, unobstructed, for the most part, by surface rock; but this is in a great measure counterbalanced by the shortness of the Arkansas winter, and the abundance of timber." Again he says: "There are resources of the State in ores of zinc, manganese, iron, lead, copper, marble, whet and hone stones, rock crystal, paints, nitre-earths, kaolin (or porcelain clay,) granite, freestone, limestone, marls, green-sand, marly limestones, grindstones, and slate, which may well justify the assertion, that Arkansas is destined to rank as one of the richest mineral States in the Union. Her zinc ores compare favorably with those of Silesia; and her argentiferous galena far exceeds in percentage of silver, the average of such ores in other countries. Her novaculite rock cannot be excelled in fineness of texture, beauty of color, or sharpness of grit.

Her crystal mountains stand unrivaled in their extent, and their products are equal in brilliancy and transparency, to any in the world. The lover of the mineral kingdom may here possess himself of gems, that will vie in beauty and lustre with those of the Alps, Dauphine, Peidmont, and Carrara, in Europe; or Ulster, Herkimer, Diamond Island, and Diamond Point in the United States.

COAL FIELDS.

The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for 1867, estimates the area of Arkansas coal fields at 12,000 square miles of the "anthracite, cannel, and bituminous varieties." According to Dr. Owen, the coal region of Sebastian County, has the thickest beds of any in the State. Along nearly the whole course of the Petit Jean Mountain Range, in Perry and Yell Counties, a seam of coal, from one foot to fifteen inches thick, can be traced.

The coals of Arkansas are sub-conglomeritic; that is, they lie below the horizon of No. 1 coal of Kentucky sections, and are contemporaneous with the coals above the rapids of the Cumberland river, in Pulaski County, Kentucky. The coal basin of the State lies along and on both sides of the Arkansas river. Washington, Sebastian, Franklin, Crawford, Johnson, Scott, Pulaski, Pope, Yell, Perry, Conway, White, Grant and several other counties, give promise of valuable coal mines, which only await the snort of the iron-horse, to call into the State both capital and men. This is what Owen says of the Sebastian County coal. "The coal is thicker and more extensive in this County than in any other portion of Arkansas. The most important locality of coal in the County lies on the southern edge of Long Prairie, known as the Jenny Lind Coal, in the N. W. and S. E. quarters of Section 33, Town. 7, Range 31, W. A section of the coal taken from Green's bank, in the N. W. quarter of the above mentioned land was as follows:

"Rusty, ferruginous gray shales with iron ore, 5 feet 6 in. a streak of black shale; a few inches of coal; a few inches of black shale. Upper member of main coal 2 ft. 5 in. Clay parting one inch. Lower member of main coal 2 ft. 2 inches. Coal rash a few inches." Making the coal 4 ft. 7 inches thick. It sometimes exceeds 6 feet, and Henry says nine feet, which perhaps will need to be docked a little, and set down to his exuberant fancy, as we are not aware that he owns any which he desires to sell.

The following is a chemical analysis of a specimen from the upper member of this bank.

Volatile Matter.....	13.75	{	Water.....	1.40
			Gas.....	12.35
Coke.....	86.25	{	Fixed Carbon.	82.25
			Ashes.....	4.00
				100.00

It occurs to us that possibly Henry may have mistaken *gas* for coal, since looking at the analysis.

This coal swelled up a good deal in coking, and gave off a gas, which burned with a strong flame. It is semi-bituminous and very valuable, far richer in its carbon than most of the coals in the Western States.

LIGNITE.

"In the south-eastern part of the State, there are extensive beds of lignites, which will become valuable in the future, especially for the use of steamboats in the navigation of the rivers." The lignites of Arkansas are usually found near the base of the Tertiary Measures, and contain from fifty-three to fifty-seven per cent. of carbon. In Green, Dallas and other counties are extensive beds. They have been formed by the deposition of masses of wood by water, or some other agency.

SALT.

"Salt springs have been worked for years in Dallas and Hot Springs Counties, and there is every reason to believe that an abundant supply of brine may be obtained on boring deeper." The salt works of Hot Springs and Dallas Counties, deserve the attention of the shippers and business men of the State.

HOT SPRINGS.

Among the most remarkable of the natural wonders of Arkansas, are the Hot Springs. The cures produced by them are wonderful. Cases of old chronic diseases, that have stubbornly resisted all attempts at cure by the profession, yield as if by magic to this great natural medicator. The Hon. James Hinds, in his speech in the House of Representatives, July 25, 1868, said :

"These springs are fifty-four in number, having a temperature varying from 93 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and

discharging three hundred and seventeen gallons per minute. The amount discharged from each, varies, but they are all qualitatively allied. It is esteemed by eminent medical gentlemen that there are over one hundred thousand afflicted persons in the United States who cannot be permanently cured except by a use of these waters, and the day is not far distant when a great city will rise on this mountain slope, which will be the Baden-Baden of America. Here, where the salubrity of the climate is unsurpassed, especially in the summer season, and where the long genial twilights are inspiringly refreshing, will come the pleasure seekers from all parts of the world; and here will resort, from year to year, the millions of afflicted from all lands, to be healed of their many infirmities."

Dr. Lawrence, a resident physician says: "The properties of these waters depend not alone on their caloric qualities, but the springs all contain carbonates of the alkalies, and alkaline earth, agents well known to therapeutists to possess an active aliminative agency; consequently they produce valuable alterative effects in chronic diseases. Rheumatism, gout, stiff joints, contraction of the muscles and skin, old wounds, and painful cicatrices, are relieved; skin diseases, scrofulous ulcerations, and enlargement of the glands, prostration from long standing sickness, or debility following severe courses of powerful medicines, show a remarkable improvement; spinal diseases, neuralgia, nervous affections, partial paralysis, lead palsey, St. Vitus dance, muscular and general debility, respond to the treatment. Uterine diseases, as a class, are greatly benefited, and the baths are particularly regarded for the great climacteric change of life. For mercurial diseases, volumes of testimony could be adduced in relation to the effects of these remarkable and unexcelled waters."

It is believed, that in the cure of diseases, there are no springs in the world that can compare with the Hot Springs.

The large quantity of free carbonic acid which these springs contain, and which rises in volumes through the waters, produces, undoubtedly, an exhilarating effect on the system, enabling invalids to drink it freely, when otherwise the stomach would promptly reject it.

At an early day, not only will these wonderful springs be sought for by invalids, on account of their curative properties, but the lovers of nature, and the traveller who seeks for the wonderful and the beautiful, will here find irresistible attractions.

Says Owen, in his Geological Reconnoissance of Arkansas, when speaking of the vicinity of the Hot Springs :

"This ridge or mountain is made up of the most beautiful variety of novaculite, equal in whiteness, clearness of texture, and subdued, waxy lustre, to the most compact forms and white varieties of Carrara marble. Except in being less translucent, it approaches in lustre and fineness of structure, to chalcedony."

The famous crystal mountains, in Montgomery county, are twenty miles from Hot Springs, of which he says :

"There is at present, no region known on this continent, which presents such extensive mines of rock crystal, as the gorges of the mountainous ridges of Montgomery county. Almost every fissure of this vast sandstone formation, for a distance of one or two miles in length, and from three-quarters to a mile in breadth, is lined with these brilliants, which, exposed in bursting open the rock, glitter and flash in the sun's rays like a diadem."

In connection with the Hot Springs, it is proper to mention a remarkable spring in Fulton county, known as the

MAMMOTH SPRING.

The description following is from Professor D. D. Owen's Geological Reconnoissance of Arkansas :

"The country is well watered, and possesses many fine water powers—even at the very fountain-head of some of its numerous limpid calcareous streams, which frequently burst forth from among the ledges of rocks. One of the most remarkable of these, forms the fountain-head of the main fork of Spring river, known as the "Mammoth Spring," welling up on the south side of a low, rocky ridge, from a submerged abyss beneath of sixty-four feet, and constituting, at its very source, a respectable lake of about one-sixteenth of a mile from north to south, and one-fifth to one-sixth of that distance from east to west.

"It is said by those who have sounded the bottom, that there are large cavities and crevices in the rock, and that the main body of the water issues from a large cavernous opening of some forty yards in circumference. It has been estimated that it boils up at the rate of about eight thousand barrels per minute; the correctness of this estimate we had no means of verifying, but it may be safely estimated that the average constant flow would be at least sufficient to propel from twelve to fifteen run of stones."

Dr. Owen says its original source is supposed to be Howel's Valley, Oregon county, Missouri, since the waters of this valley, which is thirty miles long and eight miles wide, are not known to have any external outlet, losing themselves in sink-holes and subterranean caverns and passages, to again burst forth on the northern confines of Arkansas, and constitute the principal branch of Spring River. If properly improved, it affords waterpower, with sufficient fall for valuable mill sites and water privileges, for general manufacturing purposes. It now runs but one grist-mill, with two run of forty-inch stones.

KAOLIN, OR PORCELAIN CLAY.

The Fourche cove in Pulaski county, furnishes a fine specimen of kaolin or porcelain clay, derived from the decomposition of feldspar.

Noble quarries of granite could be opened on the north slope of the granite range in the Fourche cove. These quarries are only between two and three miles from Little Rock, and close to the line of the Cairo and Fulton rail road. All that is wanted, in order to supply, not only the State of Arkansas, but the whole south and west, with the most substantial of building material, is cheap and easy communication between the quarries and Little Rock.

MARBLE.

Immense quarries of marble rock, exhibiting the pink and gray in great perfection, have been opened in various localities, and can be quarried in enormous perfect slabs. Madison county is rich in superior marble quarries.

SLATE.

Quarries have been opened in Pulaski, Polk, Pike, and Sevier counties, of a fine quality, equal if not superior to the best quality of Vermont slate, both as to durability, evenness of cleavage, fineness of texture, and beauty of color. The application of slate to various purposes are, therefore, now so numerous, that good slate quarries are of great importance to a country, as well as to the owners of the property.

IRON,

Valuable deposits of Iron, in immense beds, exist throughout the State in many places ; and as at Spadra, adjacent to the coal fields, it offers to the iron master great advantages for investment.

THE "BELLAH LEAD AND SILVER MINES,"

Have already been spoken of in the description of Sevier County, to which the reader is referred.

LEAD ORES.

Where the ore has been mined, the lead is represented as lying in pockets, or crevices in the rocks, and not in regular veins. This is the condition in which the ore is also found at the Granby mines in Newton county, Missouri, the richest lead mines in the west, not only from the manner in which the ore occurs in the rocks of Missouri, but it has the same geological horizon, and the same associated minerals. From what is known of this part of the State, there is every reason to believe that valuable deposits of lead ore will be found in the counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Newton, Carroll, Marion, Searcy, Izard, Independence, Lawrence, and Randolph. A vein of argentiferous galeua occurs in Kellogg creek, in Pulaski county.

Lead has been found in paying quantities in Newton, Marion, Sharp, and Independence counties, and two or three smelting furnaces are in successful operation. The ore is nearly all rich in silver.

MAGNET COVE.

We cannot close our brief sketch any better or more interestingly, than to quote a part of Dr. Owen's description of this remarkable place, located in Hot Springs County. He says ; " Here, in an area of less than two miles, we found, black Garnets, crystallized ; green, yellow, and black Mica, crystallized ; Schorlamite, crystallized ; Quartz, crystallized ; Pyroxine, Lydian Stone, Hornblende, Agate, Arksutite ; Elæolite, crystallized ; Actinolite, crystallized ; Ironpyrites, crystallized and amorphous ; Epidote, Arvaporite, crystallized ; Talc, Titanic Acid, Magnetic Iron Ore, and, he says, doubtless many other minerals, not enumerated, exist. The most prevalent rocks,

are Novaculite, Milky Quartz, Hornblende rock, Quartzite, Chert, Hornblende porphyry, Sienite, Burrstone, Hornblende slate, Granite, Kiesel-schiefer, and Schorlamite rock. The magnetic iron ore occurs in large bodies, occupying a surface area, a little to the centre of the Cove, of four or five acres, over which the whole ground is strewn exclusively, with the finest specimens of this ore, much of which has polarity. The soil in this part of the Cove is of a dark chocolate-brown, from the large amount of Oxide of iron present. Among all these minerals, the pure crystalline forms of Titanic Acid are the most important, from their extensive use in Dentistry. Some of these crystals have been analyzed and proved to be as pure, if not purer than any on record. This must close our limited and imperfect outline of the vast mineral resources of the State. A large volume might be written on this topic alone, and the half, then, not be told. It must, however, be evident to all, from this random sketch, that Arkansas is destined to assume an importance among the mineral producing States of the Union second to none.

If you ask why these resources have not hitherto been more fully developed, the answer is made truly, the want of

RAILROADS, RAILROADS, RAILROADS.

CHAPTER IV.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

At present Arkansas must be considered as mainly an agricultural State. Whatever inducement she may offer to the miner and the manufacturer now and in the future, must not make us forget her vast natural agricultural advantages, for these must ever be the source of a large share of her prosperity. And though we think that a large portion of her prospective greatness and wealth depends upon the building of a system of railroads and the development of her immense mineral resources, her progress in this respect must necessarily be helped or hindered by the success of the tillers of the soil. The capitalists of the East and North, upon whom we depend for the building of our railroads and opening of our mineral mountains, would hesitate to invest their money in a State which was agriculturally at the foot of the ladder. At present not a tenth part of the arable land of the State is under systematic cultivation, and in fact scarcely under really skillful management, if we may judge from our own observation in many counties. In 1850 only 2,598,214 acres were even nominally in farms, and of this number about 781,214 acres were to some degree improved. In the Appendix will be found some figures in regard to the number of acres in the State under cultivation for staple crops in 1870. There is plenty of just as good land in the State as any now under tillage subject to homestead, and some of the donation lands of the State are of equal fertility to the best farms, which to-day would sell for from \$13 to \$40 per acre, according to location.

SEASONS.

[From S. N. Howe's "Homes in Arkansas."']

By "Seasons," we mean just what the farmer means by the term; that due mixture of rain and sun, which best promotes the vegetable growth. Climate and soil have usually been considered the chief necessities in production. Undoubtedly each may be regarded a *sine qua non*; but "season" is equally so. What we desire, is an open spring, early vegeta-

tion, southern winds warming the soil; then gentle rains—frequent rather than copious falls—with bright sunshine between; the greatest fall of rain in the spring, then dry clear weather. The corn crop is the index of the season. When the farmer can produce this successfully, he can everything else that grows at the same time.

We never fail here to have spring rains. These generally continue until some time in June; after which there are thirty or forty days of comparatively rainless weather. Between July 20th and August 10th, there are usually hard rains, always regarded as very “*seasonable*,” and then comparatively dry weather again; and when particularly so, the cotton crop is superior. The first frost is about October 20th, but only sufficient to check vegetation. Sometimes cotton blooms in the field till December.

FARM PRODUCTS.

The chief reliance and main staple of Arkansas has always been cotton. Fortunes have been, and are now being made by the growth of this valuable fibre. On soil well suited to its growth, it has ever been and is now the most profitable crop that can be raised in the State. The bottom lands are nearly all superior for the production of this staple. There is no country in the world, unless it be a limited area along the coast of Georgia, which is naturally better capable of growing this staple than the bottoms of Arkansas. A fair crop on these bottoms is from four to five hundred pounds of cotton ready for baling, worth say fifteen cents per pound, which would give us from sixty to seventy-five dollars as the product of an acre of land. One good hand can tend ten acres in a favorable season, making the proceeds of his labor through the cotton season from 600 to 750 dollars, which we submit is a thrifty return for the labor, making the necessary allowance for expenses. It is, however, cotton culture on a larger scale that is generally the most remunerative and satisfactory. Some figures will be found in the Appendix which will aid still further to give an accurate notion of the value of this staple to individuals and to the State.

CORN.

These bottoms are also particularly adapted to the growth of corn. From sixty to eighty bushels per acre is not an unusual crop; and it is the opinion of good farmers that, let

the system of culture prevail here that has been adopted in Iowa and Wisconsin, and the crop can be safely calculated to average sixty bushels per acre. The corn is not as flinty here as in the more northern States, and is considered better for feeding purposes.

Cotton and corn may safely be set down as the great staples of the bottoms. In addition to these, however, all the crops grown on the uplands can be grown in the bottoms, viz: wheat, oats, rye, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, ground nuts, tobacco, hops, etc., with all the usual vegetables.

WHEAT

Does well in the bottoms, in seasons favorable to it, producing immensely—sometimes as high as sixty bushels per acre, but is not by any means as sure a crop as cotton, and has been abandoned in many localities. On the uplands, however, especially in the North and Northwestern parts of the State, it is usually a profitable and reliable crop, though even there in some localities, since the war it has been mostly abandoned. Winter wheat is the most successful as a rule, and it is worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel. Good judges pronounce Arkansas flour even superior to that of Missouri or Michigan. In the Appendix will be found a table of the wheat product of the State.

OATS, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT AND RYE.

While fine fields of oats may be seen in their season in almost any part of the State, and while rye can be, and is successfully grown, especially on the uplands in the Northern part of the State, barley and buckwheat appear thus far to have been almost entirely neglected, and they figure as blank in the returns of 1870 showing the products of the State. The average yield in bushels per acre for oats is set down at 23.6, of rye, 18.2, which is a better showing than is made by any other Southern State except Texas, which shows 19.1 for rye, but is distanced by Arkansas in turn on the oat crop, and only shows 21.6, just two bushels to the acre less. It is no uncommon thing to raise fifty or sixty bushels of oats to the acre on the rich valley lands. The cash value of rye averages \$18.20; oats, \$14.63.

PEAS AND BEANS

Everywhere do well. Finer crops of these much prized edibles cannot be produced in the world than are grown in Arkansas. The delicious Lima bean is native to the soil, if one

may judge from its wonderful yield and excellence. Beans are worth from two to four dollars per bushel. Peas, near a good market, bring about one to one and a half dollars in the pod.

IRISH POTATOES.

Northern people visiting the South in the winter often wonder at the scarcity of good Irish potatoes, and many have come to attribute it to the inaptitude of the soil itself for their production. That this is true to some extent, we are not disposed to deny, but we know by actual experience and observation that it is not true of at least the larger part of Northern Arkansas. The only reason why as good Irish potatoes are not to be generally found on the tables of our farmers and hotel keepers as can be found in the North, is that the major part of the farmers are either too careless or too lazy to provide suitable means of keeping them during the winter season, for we have seen as fine potatoes in the fields of North Arkansas as ever graced the Emerald Isle or touched the appreciating palate of any of its fairest daughters. Average yield per acre is about 117 bushels, but the usual yield, with proper cultivation, would reach 200 bushels or over. We know not how others may feel, but as for us, we plead for more attention to this esculent and excellent vegetable.

SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet potatoes yield from one to three hundred bushels per acre, and are not surpassed in quality by any grown on this continent. They sell readily at seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel, and already form an important item in the farm products of the State. By the aid of the railroads soon to be completed they will become even more important.

TURNIPS.

Turnips have here a most prolific growth. They are to be seen in the fields as late as January, growing with an exuberance unsurpassed. In connection with sheep-raising in the hilly portions of the State, peas and turnips must prove very valuable crops.

GRASSES.

Blue grass generally is found in the timber and on the bottoms of the State, and in Northwestern Arkansas is already deemed a valuable, and almost always a successful

crop; yet it must be acknowledged that very little attention has thus far been given to the culture of any of the grasses so esteemed in the North and West. If, however, we have little to boast in this direction, we have a very satisfactory consolation in knowing that the main reason why so little attention has been given to their culture is because there has been very much less need of them in Arkansas than in the colder States of the North. Wild grass is so plenty and our winters so mild that farmers really need but little hay to maintain their stock in as good condition as the pitchfork-lugging farmers who cut a thousand tons a year on the prairies of Iowa and Illinois.

TOBACCO

Has never been a leading crop here, simply because cotton has always been king, in the estimation of most tillers of the soil. There is no doubt, however, but that the culture of this mankind-enslaving weed will be sufficiently attended to in the future, without the aid of a Raleigh to spread its laudations. In Benton county a good deal of attention is now paid to its culture, and it proves a very profitable crop. The abundance of nitrogen and potash in our soil, should make it a staple crop. Tobacco and wheat in rotation, are, with the increase of population and good flouring mills, sure to become of much more importance than now. The Benton county tobacco is said to be of a very superior quality, equaling that of Cuba.

HEMP

Might be made a profitable crop, judging from the trials of its growth. It seems to do as well as in Kentucky or Missouri, and there would be a still further advantage, in this, that if justice were done there would immediately be an immense home demand.

FRUIT.

We cannot do better than to extract from Covnall & Wheelers' "*Real Estate Bulletin*," published at Ft. Smith, Sebastian County, for a description of some of our many varieties of fruit. These gentlemen have had much experience, and know whereof they speak. This is what they say:

"Contrary to the expectations of the early settlers of this country, it is found to be an excellent climate and soil for fruit generally."

APPLES.

"The trees grow very rapidly on cultivation; too much so. The fall rains grow more wood when the trees are well cultivated, than ripens and becomes firm enough to stand the winters. Of pears, this is especially so, and it is believed to be one cause of the blight in them. As a rule, the winter apples north of 36 deg., though the trees grow as well here as in the north, drop their fruit in August, from the long continued heat of the sun. They will not answer on and south of the Arkansas river.

But we have as great a variety, and equally as fine a quality of southern winter seedlings, as can be found in the northern States. We have also, many good summer and fall apples, indigenous to our latitude, though we believe the delicious summer and fall apples of the higher latitudes are, as a rule, equally so here, while the size is much larger. The growth of all fruit trees is much more rapid here than north. We will name some of our best fall and winter apples:

"The Shannon, for fall and early winter, ranks in size and quality with any apple known in the United States."

"The Kentucky Red Streaks, Limber-Twig, Ben Davies, Nickajack, Shockley, Prior's Red, Romanite, Stevenson's Winter, Yates, Mangum, Naverick's Sweet, Junaluskee, Chatahooche, Greening, Hall, Webb's Winter, and Hughes' Crab, are all good varieties for winter, nearly all of them southern seedlings, and are grown and raised here. Summer and fall varieties of fine size and fine quality, are too numerous to mention. Apples are worth from 30 cents to \$1 00 per bushel.

PEACHES.

The first in ripening here is Hale's Early Ripe, from the first to the fifteenth of June. Fine specimens, this year, 1870, are from six and a half to eight inches in circumference, and weigh three and a half to five ounces.

Early Crawford comes in from the tenth to the fifteenth of July, and is, here, a most magnificent peach. There are too many fine varieties to enumerate them here. The peach, in this country, is a very rapid grower and early bearer; as an instance, a Hale's Early, grafted in February, 1868, and set out in November, 1868, ripened one peach in June, 1869. This is one of the finest peach countries in the world. Plant tansey around the root to keep off the borer. Peaches are worth from 50 cents to \$1 00 per bushel.

PEARS.

Pears grow to fine size, and in quality will compare favorably with those grown anywhere, but the trees, from very rapid growth, or something else, are subject to blight. Much more attention is being paid to them, however, now than formerly, and many large and delicious varieties are cultivated. The Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Winter Nelles and Seekle, are the most noted.

CHERRIES.

Of cherries, the common Morillo, English Morillo, May Duke, and Graffion or Yellow Spanish, are at present mostly cultivated, but many other kinds are now being tried.

PLUMS.

All kinds of plums do well here, and there are many wild kinds all over the country. The most cultivated are the Gages. We saw them this year, six inches in circumference. Damson, Coe's Golden Drop, the Wild Goose or Peach, etc.

Apricots, nectarines, almonds, figs, and strawberries, do as well here as anywhere.

The following is from Lewis, on

GRAPE CULTURE.

"The general climate of this State, neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the vine. Dr. Richard Thruston, with many years experience, asserts that there is no portion of the American continent, where the grapes can be grown so successfully as in western Arkansas. Leonard Withoff, Esq., of Van Buren, himself a native of a vine growing region, near Wurtemberg, and for twenty-five years a resident of Arkansas, having been engaged in grape growing for twelve years, says the Catawba and White Hamburg have neither of them ever failed, and that in 1864, his Catawba yielded him one and one-half gallons to the vine. Dr. Dibrell, a well known resident of this State, asserts that he has raised the Catawba, Diana, and Delaware, and has never known either of them to fail or be troubled with mildew."

There is said to grow wild, south of Fort Smith, a large, white, native grape, of very delicious flavor. Indeed, in every portion of the State, wild grapes of different varieties are abundant.

Says Mr. John K. Eakin, author of a work on grape culture: "This is the best region of wild grapes in America. What we mean to assert is, that the region between the Mississippi and the staked plains, and between the Missouri river and the swamp lands of the Gulf, produce more and larger and better wild grapes, than any other portion of the known world. This is deliberately said, after much reading, inquiry, travel, and extensive observation."

And this by Carnall and Wheeler on the same topic:

"As to grapes, we do not think any country, unless it is California, can beat it. Everybody has a vine or so, and several graperies are in cultivation here.

"Every climate and soil has its peculiar fruits and productions; but situated as our country is, and with its varied soil, from the richest alluvial bottoms, to its clay sub-soil uplands, with surface from level to rolling, hilly, rocky, and even mountainous, with climate so mild in winter that cattle subsist themselves, we can and do raise almost any fruit, vegetable, or farm product, that can be raised in the United States, except sugar." And sugar might be produced with profit, both from beets* which grow to perfection here, and from sorghum which grows luxuriantly in most parts of the State. Molasses from sorghum readily sells at 50 to 75 cents per gallon, when well made.

It is sufficient to say, that all of these crops, fruits and vegetables, are successfully cultivated here, with equal treatment, as in any other State, and many of them much more so; and intelligence will point out to every farmer, the general and special branches of agricultural industry to which his land and his taste may be best adapted, assured that success and remuneration will follow all well directed efforts. Before leaving this subject, we desire to call attention to the fact that the Mulberry tree seems to be indigenous to our soil. It is usually hardy and rank, and with proper cultivation would answer every purpose of the silk-grower. The Chinese silk-worm, which has been imported from France, and naturalized in this country, would find in the profuse foliage of the Ailantus tree rich materials for its glossy and much prized fabric.

THE CASTOR BEAN

Might be cultivated with profit. An acre will yield from twelve to twenty-five bushels; worth from \$2 00 to \$6 00 per bushel. The oil factories of St. Louis alone, are able to express over 200,000 bushels of this bean yearly.

*See Appendix.

THE SUGAR BEET

In California is already rivalling cane in the production of sugar, and there is no reason why it should not expand into an important branch of our agriculture. The enormous productions of this bulbous vegetable, is a consideration worthy of notice. If space permitted, we should be glad to press this subject further, and give some significant facts and figures. Let our farmers think about it and experiment for themselves.

FLAX.

More attention might be paid to this crop with profit. It has the decided advantage of a quick return for labor. In three months from the time of sowing it may be carried in an equivalent of greenbacks in the producer's pocket. The yield per acre is from twelve to twenty-five bushels of flaxseed, or if flax and barley are sown together, ten to twelve bushels of flaxseed, and ten to sixteen bushels of barley. The straw will weigh about two tons to the acre. The certainty of this product is a strong recommendation.

STOCK RAISING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Too little thought and attention has been bestowed upon the stock-raising interests of Arkansas. With a soil, surface, and climate naturally adapted to this branch of industry, she has permitted nature to take her own course, and in this connection we need make no apology for introducing an extract from the address of Gen. A. W. Bishop. We hope our farmers will not only realize, but illustrate its truth. Read :

"Those splendid specimens of blooded cattle, rich in milk-giving capacity, that send an epicure into the third heaven of gustatory felicity, are better than the lean, lank creatures that give no adequate return for their existence. The various breeds of hogs, so rotund and satisfactory in their proportions, and which, in their contributions to the wants and commerce of the world, have freighted thousands of vessels, and even built great cities, are infinitely preferable to those angular, sword-fish apologies that speed through the woods and scamper along the highways of our State."

The business of stock-raising, of necessity, must ever be of the greatest importance to Arkansas. All kinds of stock always find a sure and ready market at remunerative prices to the thrifty producer wherever adequate transportation can be had. The quality of Arkansas beef, if proper attention was

given to securing good breeds of cattle, would be very superior, and command the top of the market prices. Beef is usually worth in the State from five to seven cents in summer and from seven to ten in winter, at retail. Horses can be bought at from \$50 to \$175; mules, from \$50 to \$200; working oxen at from \$80 to \$125 per yoke; three years old steers at from \$12 to \$40 each; yearlings at from \$5 to \$10; milch cows at from \$15 to \$50; depending of course in all the above estimates very much upon quality and the season of the year, condition of the animals, etc. Illinois, in 1871, had 1,224,000 oxen and other cattle, worth \$31,848,480, and 683,400 milch cows, worth \$25,750,512. If she can make it thus profitable to raise stock, compelled as she is to feed in the northern part of the State nearly six months in the year, how much more profitable must such business become now that Arkansas has an outlet to the St. Louis and Chicago markets via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. Much more might be said on this topic, but we must content ourselves with referring the reader to the Appendix for a table relating to the "Stock of Arkansas, 1871."

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter is always a concomitant, and we have frequently thought to a great extent a criterion of a country's civilization. Butter-making is an art of a higher order than most persons seem to imagine. We are unable to say whether Phillips includes it in his list or not, but in the major part of Arkansas it may fairly be termed a "lost art," if, indeed, it ever had an existence. The butter is mostly entirely in keeping with the sword-snouted porcines that have been described, a sort of an heterogeneous compound of badly kept cream, buttermilk and untidiness. Its market value is 0, its price from 15 to 30 cents per pound. Of course there are a good many good butter makers in the State, but we speak of the average article with which our markets are usually supplied. Milk with only the natural percentage of water can be purchased at from seven to ten cents per quart at Fayetteville, but we believe the Little Rockers who thirst for the lacteal fluid, have to pay from sixty to eighty cents per gallon, and some of it looks like water turned slightly pale at the prospect of going, where it is said no good water goes, into the stomach of a tenant of the "City of Roses."

Thus it will be seen that dairymen have an inviting and almost totally unoccupied field in Arkansas. For the butter made here now, we must say, though it gives us pain, resembles butter "only as the mist resembles the rain."

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Cheese in this State finds a ready sale at from 25 to 35 cents per pound, and yet in the entire State, as far as we are informed, there is not such a thing as a good cheese factory. Our cheese, like our wagons, plows and other utensils, comes from the more energetic and commercial North. New York, Ohio and Illinois make the cheese and drain the pockets of Arkansas. It is patent, however, that such a state of affairs cannot long exist. Arkansas has paid the fiddlers of the North and West until she is learning to dance herself, and ere long you will see cattle upon her thousand hills, cheese factories and dairy houses which will rival if not "beat the Dutch."

SHEEP RAISING.

Very little attention has been paid to sheep, as is evident when we note that the whole number in the State in 1871, was 135,000, while Iowa had 1,822,700, and in 1868, 2,370,106. If Iowa farmers can live by sheep raising on their bleak prairies and with their cold winters, Arkansas farmers ought to grow rich, and would grow rich at the business if there were either home manufactories or sufficient and suitable means for transportation.

Sheep are remarkably healthy in this State, though the most of them are native "scrubs." They sell at from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Let the Cotswold, the Lester, or the South-down be properly introduced here, or their crosses, and sheep husbandry would cut an important figure in the State. If Iowa can keep with profit 2,000,000 sheep, Arkansas ought to keep 8,000,000 upon her verdant hills and luxuriant valleys. This would add near \$2,000,000 to her public and private wealth. "Rome was not built in a day." Even now we hear the lambs bleating upon the distant hills. We have faith greater than a grain of mustard seed that sheep and prosperity will come.

HOGS.

In 1871 Iowa had 3,100,000 hogs, while Arkansas had 863,600. Those of Iowa were worth \$22,165,000, while those of Arkansas were worth \$2,832,608. In 1871 Iowa had a population of about 1,200,000, and Arkansas of, say 500,000. Thus it will be seen that the prairie State of Iowa, with a severe climate, no resources of mast worth speaking of, has,

with a population a little more than twice as large as that of Arkansas, raised nearly four times as many hogs, worth more than seven times as much as the hog product of Arkansas, which enjoys a mild climate and unequalled advantages of mast. Farmers of the State, do you see through this? Here are our spectacles. First, we see that Iowa has better breeds of hogs. Second, we see that hogs represent, in her case, so much corn, grown by her in that or the previous year. Third, we see that her railroad facilities furnish her a good market at Chicago; hence the greater value of her hogs. Sword-snouts to the rear.

CHAPTER V.

Education, State Institutions and Railroads.

No presentation of the material and ponderable interests of a State is complete, without at least a passing notice of the more intellectual and spiritual forces, without which all else were but dull and unplastic clay. It is not the natural wealth of a country, which alone and inevitably determines its prosperity ; indeed history is full of voices which tell us that wealth and luxury are sometimes only synonyms for downfall and decay. Genuine thrift demands the application of mental and moral forces, as well as the mere brute and material. No individual, state, or nation can truly and stably progress, where ruffianism, public or private dishonesty, or general ignorance prevail. The intellectual and spiritual forces which underlie material success, must be recognized as prime essentials to public welfare. An individual, a state, or a nation is only truly great, when it is moved by motives founded in an enlightened and constantly advancing civilization. Before the war, Arkansas may be said to have had no schools, in the right use of the word. Twice she had some things that went by that name, and here and there scattered through the State a few respectably good private schools, which completed the catalogue. Under the old *regime*, indifference to public culture was a matter of course. With a social system reared upon a corner stone of caste, and teaching civil inequality, there must of necessity, be a prejudice against popular education. A social and political aristocracy, founded upon wrong, has an innate, instinctive dread of general intelligence. Between the two, we could expect nothing but bitter and deathless hostility. "Ignorance is ever the helpless victim of oppression, while popular enlightenment is the divine victor of wrong." Since the war, however, the spirit of liberty has made itself felt in the inauguration of a "Common School System," or a "Free School System" as it is sometimes sneeringly called by those who interpret freedom to mean the liberty to traffic in human bodies, and deprave and abase human souls. This system, necessarily begun and sustained under many embarrassments,

and encumbered, in many cases, with incompetent drones and mere place-seeking politicians as officers, is slowly but surely getting on its feet, and promising to accomplish something in the future, worthy of the State and the need. It has broken down powerful barriers of deeply-rooted prejudice, and begun to diffuse a modicum of knowledge, where hitherto, in many instances, has been total darkness and eclipse. It has lost force mainly from its cumbersome machinery and unwise, petty partisan legislation, designed to innure to the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. Yet to some of the school officers of the State, large credit must be given for honest, if not always well directed effort. The scheme of permitting teachers wages to be paid in State Scrip, in its depreciated state, has wrought untellable injury to the educational progress of the State. Notwithstanding all these embarrassments, encouraging progress has been made, and fresh impetus given to many a benighted soul. It is gratifying also to state, that nearly all the *best* citizens of the State, are *now* in accord with and laboring for the success of a good school system, which is sure to be wrought out in time. To say, however, as has been said, that "the public schools of Arkansas are ample to secure to all classes the fullest opportunities to acquire an education, and have a thoroughness and efficiency not surpassed by those of Massachusetts," is simply to betray the writer's ignorance of what he asserts. To even suppose a State, whose school system is not fairly under way, vies with a State that ranks first in the Union in her devotion to education, is to suppose a thing contrary to all reason and experience. The educational system of a State, is not built up after the manner of Jack's Bean pole, as the above quotation would lead us to suppose. There are many good private schools in the State, which are mostly alluded to in the description of Counties, to which the reader is referred. In the Appendix, will be found some interesting educational statistics, relating to the progress and present condition of the schools of the State. There will doubtless be some important and beneficial changes in the school system during the session of the present Legislature.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The State Penitentiary is located at Little Rock, and has cost the State more probably than all the rest of its property put together. As long as those who ought to be *in* the institution act as its keepers, little else but extravagance and

profligacy could be expected. About those who have latterly had control of it we know but little, but in times "befo' the wah" as well as since, it has been a constant suction on the State treasury. We believe it has usually been very well filled and the rations tolerably well served, yet it has not been as popular with the rogues of the State as a well ordered penitentiary should be. Nix Governor Brooks, we believe, had a plan in view for popularizing the concern, but like many another well laid scheme, it lost its bottom with the election. If the present Legislature does nothing else it should remodel the law relating to the penitentiary so superintendents can't steal.

ARKANSAS DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE.

This Institution is located at Little Rock, as is also the Asylum for the Blind. We extract the following from the Second Biennial Report, for the years 1871-72: "Great progress has been made in every department of the institution during the past two years. There were in attendance December 15, 1870, 43 pupils—25 males and 18 females. During the year 1871 there were admitted 12 males and 10 females, and in that year 10 left the Institute. On December 31, 1871, there were in attendance, males 32, females 23; total 55. During the year 1872 there have been admitted, males 9, females 10, and 1 readmitted. There are now in the Institute males 39, females 33; total 72.

There was appropriated by the last Legislature the sum of \$12,000 for salaries and contingent expenses for two years, and the further sum of \$310 per annum for the expenses of each pupil.

All the pupils are engaged in manual labor from two to three hours each day; the boys in gardening, improving the grounds, preparing wood, etc. The girls are instructed over an hour each day in sewing, and, besides, engage in other household employments.

The following is a tabular statement of the number of deaf mutes in the State, with their ages. Their names and residences have also been ascertained. It is not claimed to be entirely correct, as the sources of information, particularly the census lists, are very unreliable; but it is probable that the actual number would exceed those enumerated below, rather than fall short of it:

AGES.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under five years old.....	4	2	6
Between five and ten years.....	22	12	34
Between ten and fifteen years.....	30	29	59
Between fifteen and twenty years.....	23	22	45
Between twenty and thirty years.....	43	34	77
Between thirty and forty years.....	13	14	27
Between forty and fifty years.....	13	8	21
Between fifty and sixty years.....	5	3	8
Between sixty and seventy years.....	1	2	3
Between seventy and eighty years.. ..	1	3	4
TOTAL.....	155	129	284

Of schoolable age, between nine and thirty, there are, males, 100; females, 89. Total, 189.

OFFICERS:

Principal.—Elmore P. Caruthers, M. A.

Instructors.—Ralph H. Atwood, M. Virginia Upson, Lois Caruthers, Mary P. Atwood.

Physician.—M. K. Stark, M. D.

Matron.—Cornelia E. Caruthers.

Assistant Matron.—Esther C. Treat.

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

This Institution is also located at Little Rock, and is under good management. It needs more room and commodious buildings, which it is expected the present Legislature will provide.

The insane, the blind and deaf are the wards of the State in nearly all civilized countries, and it is to be hoped that Arkansas will not be behind in providing for these unfortunates within her limits. In such matters generosity blesses the State. We extract the following statistics from the Sixth Biennial Report of this institution, 1872: In 1860 there were in the United States 12,635 blind persons. In 1870, 20,320. Increase 7,685, or 60 per cent. The number of blind in Arkansas in 1860 was 144; in 1870, 333. Increase, 189, or nearly 132 per cent. Since the opening of the Institute, in 1859, 92 persons have received instruction as pupils. Number of pupils in attendance June 29, 1872, was 35, of whom 30 were white and 5 colored. Of the white, 8 were males and 22 females. Of the colored, 4 were male and 1 female.

The branches of study pursued by the pupils are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, history of

the United States, algebra, astronomy, physiology, vocal and instrumental music and calisthenics, with the constitutions of the State and United States. In the mechanical department are made mattresses, brooms, cane-seat chairs, bead-work, etc. The institution has a brass band, which is reported as doing well. Applications for admission must be made to Otis Patten, Little Rock, Arkansas.

PRESENT FACULTY AND OFFICERS.

Superintendent and Steward.—Otis Patten.

Teachers in Literary Department.—Miss Madeline H. Patten, Miss Phebe F. Abraham, Mr. J. S. Eastman.

Teacher of Music.—Mr. P. M. Root.

Teacher of Handicraft.—Mr. W. S. Skellinger.

Household Officers.—S. D. Dodge, M. D., Physician; C. A. Stone, Ass't Steward; Mrs. S. M. Patten, Matron.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

We extract the following from the circular of 1872-3:

ESTABLISHMENT AND AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This institution is established in accordance with an Act of Congress, making a grant of land as an endowment for its benefit, and in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this State, carrying out the object of said grant. According to the language of the grant, "the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

LOCATION.

The Arkansas Industrial University is pleasantly located within the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville, in Washington county. This location is thought to be unsurpassed by any other locality in the State in salubrity of climate, beauty of surrounding scenery, fertility of soil, variety and perfection of agricultural and horticultural productions, and the morality and intelligence of its people.

All necessary buildings, including school, study and recitation rooms, are provided for the accommodation of all students who may apply for admission.

It is thought by the opening of the academic year, 1873-4, large and commodious buildings will be constructed, with dormitories and other improvements, looking to the comfort of the students.

PROPERTY AND FUNDS.

Besides the munificent grant of land made by Congress, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand acres, the Legislature of the State has appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the benefit of the Institution. The donation of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars

proposed by the county of Washington and town of Fayetteville, upon condition of the location of the institution in the latter place, has been secured and made available by its location at Fayetteville. In addition to the above, several hundred acres of valuable lands have been donated by private individuals.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

An experimental farm, of excellent character, has been provided, immediately contiguous to the University, for agricultural and horticultural purposes. The labor system will be voluntary, and students will not labor exceeding three hours per day, Saturdays excepted. Compensation for labor will be from five to fifteen cents per hour, according to ability.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The academic year of the University, with its several departments, is divided into three terms, which are denominated autumn, winter and spring; and the year will begin with the opening of the autumn term. The autumn term will continue fourteen weeks; the winter and spring terms will continue thirteen weeks each, and there will be one long vacation, commencing at the close of the spring term, and continuing to the opening of the autumn term, including the whole of August and the greater parts of July and September; and two short vacations of one week each, one at the close of the autumn term, and the other at the close of the winter term.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Provisions have been made for instruction in military science and tactics; and all able-bodied male students will be required to drill twice a week, and to wear the uniform of the University.

TUITION.

Students upon entering the University will be charged a matriculation fee of five dollars. And students, other than beneficiaries, whether residents or non-residents of the State, will be charged ten dollars tuition per term.

We insert the following extract from the address of Gen'l A. W. Bishop, delivered at the commencement of the Arkansas Industrial University, at Fayetteville, June 27, 1872, as a concise statement of the purpose to be served by the agricultural department:

Beginning with the first principles in farming, pupils must move upward in agricultural knowledge, until they become familiar with the general features of farm economy; the succession and cultivation of crops; the management of grass lands; the care and fattening of animals, and the principles of feeding them; the methods of seeding and harvesting crops; the connection of heat, light and electricity with the growth of plants; the methods of improving soils by chemical means; the chemistry of the various processes of the farm, planting, fallowing, draining; the chemical composition of the various crops and the chemistry of the dairy; in short, the numerous features in a general system of agricultural operations. Nothing less than this will answer an important end contemplated in the establishment of the Arkansas Industrial University, and that in fact is made obligatory by the act of Congress giving the endowment. The height of this consummation can only be reached by time. The first step has been taken; the ascent of the ladder begun, a foot-hold secured, and there is to be no slipping.

The present faculty consists of the following officers and instructors :

N. P. Gates, Acting President, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Principal in Normal Department.

C. H. Leverett, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Mary R. Gorton, Preceptress in Normal Department, Instructress in Mathematics and English Literature.

Henry L. Burnell, Late U.S. Army, Instructor in Military Science and Tactics, and Elocution.

L. J. Stanard, Instructress of Training School.

W. D. C. Botefuhr, Professor of Music.

RAILROADS OF ARKANSAS.

In 1850, Arkansas had no railroads; in 1860, she had thirty-eight miles; in 1867, thirty-eight miles; in 1868, eighty-six miles; in 1869, one hundred and twenty-eight miles, and in 1870, two hundred and fifty-six miles. Thus it will be seen that what has been done in the way of building railroads, has been done since 1867. At this date, February, 1873, there are about three hundred miles of completed railway in the State, and the Cairo and Fulton Road in particular, is pushing on southward with great rapidity. The plan of our work will not permit anything more than a brief outline of the more important roads, and a list of the others, which will be found in the appendix. *The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company* was organized sometime in 1853, with license to construct a road, from a point on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, to Fulton via Little Rock, with power to connect with any roads of Texas, running North of Galveston; in fact, having the widest latitude as to connection and consolidation. Its length is three hundred and one miles, passing through fifteen of the finest counties in the State. It will connect with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, the Illinois Central, the Cairo and Vincennes, North; with the Memphis and Little Rock, Little Rock and Ft. Smith, and Pine Bluff and New Orleans, East and West. South with the Pacific and the International of Texas, to Laredo and the City of Mexico. The capital stock of this road is \$12,000,000. It has already reached Little Rock, and is running daily trains between that point and St. Louis. It expects to reach Arkadelphia by next May, and has now graded about sixty-five or seventy miles South of Little Rock, and is constructing a fine bridge across the Arkansas at that point. Below we give a list of its officers.

Thomas Allen, President; H. G. Marquand, Vice-President; D. W. McWilliams, Treasurer; W. R. Donaldson, Secretary; J. M. Loughborough, Land Commissioner; James H. Morley, Chief Engineer. Directors: Thomas Allen, S. H. Laffin, Elon G. Smith, L. B. Clark, W. R. Donaldson, W. R. Allen, of St. Louis; H. G. Marquand, William T. Boldget, William H. Smith, H. M. Alexander, John H. Swift, George Cabot Ward, of New York; and J. M. Loughborough, of Little Rock. Trustees of the Bonds, The Union Trust Company, 73 Broadway, New York. Principal Office, St. Louis. Agency of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York.

THE HELENA AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

This railroad will open up some of the best territory in the State. The facts below stated show something of its prospects.

The road has a landed subscription of 200,000 acres of the finest land in the State, and county aid of \$700,000. The road is built by private subscription, and is specially incorporated by the Legislature of the State; and it is reasonable to suppose that it will be built as fast as possible.

The Helena and Iron Mountain taps the Memphis and Little Rock at Forrest City, with the Memphis and Kansas City at some point in Cross county, with the Cairo and Fulton at the State line, where it will connect with the St. Louis and Iron Mountain road. It will thus be seen that this road has some very important connections with the North and West, and as Helena is claimed to be at the head of low water in the Mississippi, shippers of grain, produce, cattle and merchandise will have a straight and uninterrupted winter route to southern ports. The projected line from Mobile to Helena, a contract to build which has already been made, will also give the road another connection with the south Atlantic coast.

Our Helena friends are looking forward anxiously to this road being speedily built, and promise themselves a heavy increase in trade on account of it.

The officers are: David C. Cross, President; Q. K. Underwood, Treasurer; J. C. Maccabe, Secretary. Directors: C. Polk, Arthur Thompson, Q. K. Underwood, Phillips county; P. Dunn, John Parham, St. Francis county; J. C. Cross, P. Van Patton, Cross county; W. H. Smith, Poinsett; W. Cates, J. M. Burke, Craighead county; Dr. Wise and Otto Winters, Green county. General offices, Helena.

This road is under contract for completion, by July of this year, 1873. Its value to the section of the State through which it is to pass, cannot be over-estimated.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

This road connects Little Rock with Memphis, Tenn. It is now completed and in operation and doing a large and lucrative business. Its length is about 130 miles. This road would be still more valuable if the Little Rock and Ft. Smith road was finished. It passes through a fine cotton country, and if well managed must become a profitable road.

THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH

Is expected to connect Little Rock with Fort Smith and the Northwest part of the State. This road has been badly managed, but, we understand, is now in better hands, and disentangled from some of its many embarrassments. The road at present is completed to a point about ten miles above Lewisburg, on the Arkansas River, and is graded a good share of the way to Fort Smith. It is expected that the road will be speedily completed. Its length is about 155 miles. Principal offices at Little Rock.

MISSISSIPPI, OUACHITA AND RED RIVER RAILROAD.

This road had its Eastern terminus at Eunice, on the Mississippi River, but we understand it is changed now to Chicot, a point about half way between the mouth of the Arkansas river and the Louisiana line. Its Western terminus is on Red River, at or near the village of Texicana. Its length is about 160 miles and some forty miles are now completed. The last time the writer saw this road (April, 1871), it was from two to twelve feet under water, and in its stead was substituted two small scows or flat-boats, which twisted their sinuous way through the woods for some nine or ten miles to the "hills." The people along the line did not seem to have a very exalted opinion of the management of the road, in which we are inclined to coincide. Property was going to waste; a new engine, the "Powell Clayton," was standing exposed to the weather, covered with rust. Kegs of spikes and other material were submerged, and everything in disorder and wreck. We do not know how it is at present, but understand it is much improved, and likely to be completed sometime. It would undoubtedly be a costly road in the way of repairs, owing to

the overflow of all the streams in that section of the State. It will be seen from the above that we have no profound faith in the speedy completion of this road. Since 1852, it has, like a wounded snake, been dragging its slow length along. It has already received \$450,000 of State aid in the shape of railroad bonds.

James M. Lewis, President; Ed. Webster, Secretary and Treasurer. General offices at Chicot.

THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

This road is to connect Helena and Little Rock, with a branch road from Aberdeen, on the White river, to Pine Bluff on the Arkansas. Both the main line and the branch are under contract, and track laying is rapidly progressing. Under the energetic management of Col., now Senator Dorsey, we have high hopes of the speedy completion of this road. About thirty miles of track are now laid, and enough material at Helena to push the road rapidly to completion. The road passes through a very fertile cotton country, and must make one of the best paying roads in the State. The gauge of this road is 3 feet 6 inches, thus conforming to that of the Southern Pacific, of which it will be a principal outlet.

S. W. Dorsey, President; J. M. Peck, Secretary; J. J. Horner, Treasurer; J. Q. Taylor, Land Commissioner; J. E. Gregg, Superintendent of Construction; C. S. Miller, Chief Engineer. General Offices, Helena.

The foregoing embraces the principal railroads of the State, which are now in process of construction or operation. Many others equally important are projected, and some will no doubt soon begin work.

The great want of the State has long been, and now is, railroads. This want is realized by all of its intelligent citizens, and efforts are beginning to be exerted in nearly all parts of the State to supply this want.

Without railroads, Arkansas never could become a truly great State. She has always been about a century behind the age for the want of sufficient means of transportation, and other important causes, which we need not enumerate. Suffice it to say, she is but just beginning to cut an attractive figure in railroad circles, and to take her place in the rear rank of the sisterhood of progressive States. The immigrant, however has an advantage in her very backwardness, provided she pushes on in her now fairly begun career of greatness.

Land is cheap now and homes easily obtained. New towns are springing, and to spring up all along the lines of the various railroads in progress and completed. The immigrant who begins in Arkansas now, will hence have many advantages over him who comes at a later date. Good selections of Government and State donation lands can be made now—town property can be acquired in desirable locations, at nominal figures—but five years hence, these opportunities must be much diminished, for if Arkansas does her duty to herself, she will then be on the high road to prosperity, and her lands will be worth from fifty to three hundred per cent. more than they are to-day. Our people do not, as yet, properly realize the importance of railways as thoroughfares of travel, as carriers and distributors of products, and as a means of developing the country. It has been estimated, by excellent authority, that the amount of freight transported by the railways of the Union, during the year 1871, reached the enormous sum of \$12,000,000,000, or some four or five times the sum of the entire national debt. This great commercial movement, is a vast and ever increasing quantity, which receives accessions from every immigrant who lands on our shores, and every new farm opened up within our borders. Here in Arkansas, the great natural wealth which lies embosomed in her mountains and fertile valleys, must have an outlet before it can be utilized, by means of railroad or water transportation. We have lead, zinc, iron, coal, marble, cotton, and timber to distribute, but no adequate means of distribution. The markets of the world are, and will be closed to us as producers and consumers, until we can secure a swift and certain carriage of our surplus products, and our necessary supplies for consumption. Let us put forth our energies then, persistingly and zealously, until we obtain this great consummation of abundant railway facilities. Then will our mountains unbosom their wealth, our hills yield up their treasure, our forests turn to golden heritages, our valleys blossom into gardens of agricultural riches, and our State become infused with new activities. Then manufactories will utilize our cotton and wool at our doors, and the farmer, the merchant, and the manufacturer will alike bless the day that gave railroads to our beautiful and inherently wealthy State. Let the North and the South, the East and the West, be bound together by the iron bands of a reciprocal commerce, and the festerings of prejudice, and sectional proscription and stupid hate will

“Fold their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away.”

CHAPTER VI.

LANDS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LANDS.

There are four government land offices in the State, and over 9,500,000 acres of land, situated as follows :

No. 1. Little Rock District, at Little Rock, Pulaski county, 1,800,000 acres.

No. 2. Fayetteville District, at Harrison, Boone county, 2,000,000 acres.

No. 3. Clarkesville District, at Dardenelle, in Yell county, 2,700,000 acres.

No. 4. Washita District, at Camden, Ouachita county, 3,000,000 acres.

Then, in addition to the government lands, the State has several hundred thousand acres of land forfeited to the State for taxes, which she gives to settlers free of cost, only requiring improving and occupation to perfect the title to the same to the settler. These are called

FORFEITED, OR DONATION LANDS.

In 1840 the Legislature enacted what is termed the "Donation Law," by which the lands not sold by the Auditor at the annual sale of lands for non-payment of taxes, are donated to any person, in tracts of 160 acres or less, who shall reside on the land and cultivate five acres, or who, in lieu thereof, shall fence and cultivate five acres within eighteen months after the date of donation. In 1850 the provisions of the law were so extended that a person might take up a quarter section for his wife and each of his minor children; the wife and children were not required to make any improvements, the applicant being required to swear that the land so obtained was for his or her own use, or for the benefit of his child, and not for speculation.

Below we insert Section 4 of the law :

SECTION 4. Any person wishing to obtain such donation, should apply to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State, who shall execute under his hand and official seal, a deed, conveying all the right, title and interest of the State thereto, conditioned that the party receiving such donation shall reside upon and improve and cultivate at least three acres, or instead of residing on said tract shall within eighteen months, clear, fence and improve five acres.

The United States Homestead Law is well enough known, so that we shall not repeat it here. All necessary information can be obtained from the officers of the several land offices.

STATE LANDS.

“The lands belonging to the State are swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the State by Congress in 1850; of these, there remain unsold about one million acres, divided into first and second class. The first class comprises those lying within six miles of a navigable stream, and are sold at seventy-five cents per acre. The second class are those lying more than that distance from navigable streams, and are sold at fifty cents per acre. This grant comprises some of the finest lands in the State.”

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

Five hundred thousand acres were donated to the State by the general government in 1841, for the use of internal improvements in the State. They were selected with great care, and comprise the best lands then unsold. A portion of these lands are yet subject to entry. They are scattered over the entire State, and are sold by the State at \$1.25 per acre, on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, with interest payable annually at six per cent.

SEMINARY LANDS.

There was also donated by Congress, to this State, for the purpose of establishing a seminary of learning in this State, seventy-two sections of land, which were carefully selected from the most valuable tracts. These lands are sold by the State at \$2.00 per acre, upon the same terms as the internal improvement lands, except that the interest is ten per cent. per annum.

SALINE LANDS.

Congress donated to the State a certain amount of land contiguous to the various salt springs. A part has been sold and the remainder is subject to entry at \$1.25 per acre, one-fifth cash and the balance on time.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The sixteenth section of each township was set apart for common school purposes. Any information relating to the school lands of the State can be obtained of the State Superintendent of Public Institutions; postoffice address, Little Rock, Arkansas.

THE STATE EXEMPTION AND HOMESTEAD LAW,

Is perhaps more liberal than any. In fact so liberal as sometimes to protect the rogue as well as the poor but honest man of the State, for whom it was intended. We quote enough of it below, from Pomeroy's Edition of the State Constitution, 1870, Article XII. p. 37.

By a wisely designed provision, adopted by the State Constitutional Convention, 11th of February, 1868, and subsequently ratified by the people, one hundred and sixty acres of land are exempted from execution. The benefits of this exemption, should the head of the family be removed by death, inure to his widow while she remains unmarried; also, to his children during their minority. The constitution further provides: "The personal property of any resident citizen of this State, to the value of two thousand dollars, to be selected *by such resident*, shall be exempted from sale or execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt contracted after the adoption of this constitution.

"Hereafter, the homestead of any resident of this State, who is a married man or head of a family, shall not be encumbered in any manner, while owned by him, except for taxes, laborers' and mechanics' liens, and securities for the purchase money thereof. Every homestead not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of land, and the dwelling and appurtenances thereon, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not in any town, city, or village; or, in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town, or village, with the dwelling thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, and not exceeding the value of \$5,000, shall be exempted from

sale or execution, or any other final process of any court." Further, it says : "The homestead of a family, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of his debts, in all cases during the minority of his children, and also so long as his widow shall remain unmarried, unless she shall be the owner of a homestead in her own right." It also provides that the property of a female, before marriage, shall be held by her in her own right as long as she shall so elect, to be disposed of by her as she shall deem proper. These just provisions of the constitution, it will be seen, provide against the possibility of any one's being distressed or deprived of a home.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The Cairo and Fulton company has 6,400 acres to each mile of road, making a total of 1,926,400 acres on the three hundred and one miles of road. These lands embrace nearly every variety of soil and surface that can be found in the State. Many of them located in well timbered and well settled districts. These lands can now be bought at from \$1 50 to \$20 00 per acre, as we are informed, and doubtless will soon be worth two or three times that sum. Every acre that is sold to an actual settler, doubles the value of the contiguous lands, and the company recognize this fact and are disposed to do all they can to promote their speedy settlement. Soon towns will spring up, where now is heard only the sigh of the wind through the trees. Forests will be leveled, to build habitations for man, and the wilderness will blossom.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD LANDS.

From a pamphlet published by the company in 1871, we extract the following, in reference to its lands :

The heart of this great State, is the valley of the Arkansas river, running entirely across the State, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts, each nearly equi-distant from the two water sheds, or mountain ranges, north and south of it; and while the eastern end has great fertility of soil, it is the westerly half that presents the highest attractions to persons seeking new homes. That portion of this great valley west of Little Rock, may be estimated at about seventy miles from north to south, and one hundred and fifty miles from east to

west. Its area is about 10,500 square miles, or 6,720,000 acres ; or one fifth part of the whole State ; and includes all of ten counties, and portions of several others, and about one hundred thousand people.

Of this territory, the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad own more than one million acres. It is not a wilderness, where everything is new and to be tested ; but is a country already full of established institutions, with its country roads, school houses, churches, farms, masonic and other lodges, country stores, county towns, and good neighbors.

These lands are in alternate sections on either side, and within twenty miles of the line of The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. They consist of uplands, and river and creek bottoms. Uplands vary in price from \$2.50 to \$8.00 per acre ; river bottoms from \$9.00 to \$25.00, and creek bottoms from \$4.00 to \$10.00 ; depending upon soil, timber, locality, and the other considerations which affect value.

They are all now, for the first time, offered for sale, in government sub-divisions, in quantities to suit purchasers, upon the terms of cash, or one-quarter cash, and the balance in two, four, and six years, with interest annually, at ten per cent., (the usual interest of the State.) A perfect title will be made to all purchasers.

THE LITTLE ROCK, PINE BLUFF AND NEW ORLEANS ROAD

Also has a munificent grant of some of the best land in the State, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK COMPANY

Has now about 140,000 acres of land, which can be bought very cheap.

THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL,

Has nearly 200,000 acres of land, good for general agriculture and stock raising, to be sold on easy terms. J. Q. Taylor is Land Commissioner ; office at Helena, Arkansas.

THE MISSISSIPPI, OUACHITA AND RED RIVER RAILROAD

Has a large land grant, in the southern part of the State. These lands can be purchased on good terms, and are in a well settled and good cotton country. T. P. Dockey, Land Commissioner, Chicot, Arkansas.

HELENA AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

This company also has a large and valuable land grant, amounting to about 300,000 acres, worth from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per acre, located in a good farming region, between Helena and Missouri. ✓

Nearly all the railroads of the State, have more or less land, acquired either by donations from the United States or the State's own citizens. There are, besides, plenty of lands owned by private individuals, lying near the various roads of the State, for sale on moderate terms.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The condition of the public roads has improved very much since the war. The Legislature of the State, in 1871, made it the special duty of Grand Juries, to inquire into the condition of the several road districts, in their respective counties, and thus much has been done towards improvement, and yet the roads, from the sparseness of the population and the washing rains, are sometimes almost impassable. More attention should be paid to bridges, and to the material for road beds. On the whole, in respect to roads, Arkansas will perhaps compare favorably with the most of the Southern States, though she has nothing of which to vaunt herself.

CHAPTER VII.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

It is idle, and would be an act of injustice and deception to pretend that "bilious diseases, incident to all new countries, is here almost unknown," as has been said, in violation of English grammar and orthography, as well as the truth, by a pamphleteer of Little Rock. The fact is that all along the streams and on low lands throughout the State persons are subject to chills and other bilious derangements, sometimes of a serious character. With proper care, however, a person will generally enjoy as good health in most parts of this State, especially upon the highlands of the Northwest, as in most of the States of the Union.

The climate to some is a health restorative, yet nearly every one who comes to the State is more or less troubled with bilious symptoms until acclimated, when he is on a par with the natives on that score. It is said that truth lies in a well, which may account for its scarcity in some individuals. Most residents of Little Rock seldom drink from wells; they take their liquids as we must construe their statements—considerably mixed.

THE STATE CREDIT.

Many and contradictory statements have been heralded abroad in relation to this subject. It is not surprising that her credit should have been impaired with that of the other Southern States by the war, when we remember that 80,000,000 dollars were struck in one blow from the tax list of the State by the Emancipation Proclamation. There is no reason why Arkansas securities should not be considered desirable investments, when the natural and increasing wealth of the State are considered. She is promptly meeting her obligations, and her State Warrants or Treasurer's Certificates are at this date worth about 80 cents on the dollar. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the State Treasurer, showing the financial condition of the State in July, 1872. The present Legislature have it in their power to do much toward improving the financial condition of the State, and from present indications we believe they will. Let them make short speeches, and the people will have longer pocket-books.

ARKANSAS SECURITIES

Are deservedly attracting the attention of foreign capitalists, and though hitherto they have been chary about making investments, the prospect is that henceforth it will be easier to dispose of our State and county securities. We do not think the State has been well managed financially at any time since its organization, but the present prospect seems more encouraging than heretofore. Until the State paper stands firmly in financial markets, Arkansas will not have done her duty to herself.

GAME.

The game of a country is an indication of the value and fertility of the land ; and the pioneers judge a country favorably or otherwise, by its abundance. This is a fine game country. Buffaloes were driven out long ago. Bears, wolves and panthers, have been reduced to small numbers, and are mostly confined to unsettled districts. Deer and turkey are plentiful, and the game of *pot-hunters*, quail, grouse, squirrels, ducks, snipes, plovers, woodcock, wild geese, etc., furnish constant shooting ; and there is scarcely a farmer who cannot make a good *bag* within a few miles of home. Fur animals abound. There has been no trapping for several years, and these animals have greatly increased, especially the beaver, otter, mink, and raccoon. There are foxes, wildcats and catamounts for the sportsman. A great variety of fish may be found in our numerous rivers, lakes and bayous ; among the varieties are pickerel, black bass, buffalo, and catfish, the last named sometimes weighing as much as one hundred and fifty pounds. Thus it will be seen, that whether you are a descendant of Nimrod, or a follower of Isaac Walton, Arkansas can gratify your taste.

A MONITION.

Do not come to Arkansas, expecting to find a paradise or a gold mine. If you are a lazy man, a drunkard or a fool, by all means stay at home. We already have an overpluss of your sort. We want *men*, a scarce article now-a-days.

SUFFRAGE.

Six months residence is required in this State, to entitle one to vote or sit upon a jury. Every voter is required to

register his name, before he is considered a qualified elector. It is probable that the present Legislature may make some change in the registration law. It has already taken steps to enfranchise those who have been excluded from the right to vote, and there is little doubt but that at the next general election nearly every male citizen of the State, will be permitted to exercise the power that resides in a freeman's ballot.

ECONOMY.

This State has nothing to boast of in the way of economy in the past, but the prospect, we think, is decidedly better now than ever before since the war, and the State debt has frequently been grossly exaggerated.

CHAPTER VIII.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

Although, until very recently, this State could boast of no railroads, she has always had facilities of water transportation, superior to those of any other State in the Union. In fact, had it not been for her navigable rivers, she would have perhaps remained almost an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and wandering hunters, to this day. This certainly would have been the case, unless railroads had been pushed through her borders. The Commissioner of the General Land Office (1868) says: "Arkansas has advantages of inland navigation not inferior to those of any other State, its many navigable waters being the best possible lines of transit for the produce of the interior to the great natural highway on its eastern boundary, whereby excellent markets can be easily reached. The Arkansas river, next the Missouri the largest tributary of the Mississippi, extends diagonally through the central portion of the State, from the northwest to the southeast, its whole length being about two thousand miles, and is navigable its entire course through the State, and for several hundred miles beyond. In addition to the numerous navigable streams of Arkansas, it is proposed to still further increase the availability of its resources, by a complete system of railroads, connecting the principal towns with the commercial centre of the country. Parts of these roads are already completed. The principal ones are the Cairo and Fulton, the Memphis and Little Rock, and the Little Rock and Fort Smith," and it may now be added, the Arkansas Central, the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans, and the Helena and Iron Mountain, all of which have a promising future.

From a glance at the map it will at once be apparent that railroads have not been such necessities here as in other States, great portions of which were almost worthless without some artificial means of cheapening transportation. With the Mississippi river on the east, and the St. Francis, the White, the Black, the Arkansas, the Ouachita, the Saline, the Red, the Bayou Bartholomew, and others, (never obstructed by ice) forty-three of the counties of the State are watered by streams, each navigable for steamboats, from seventy-five to four hun-

dred miles ; making a great highway within the State of more than thirty-five hundred miles, and several hundred more miles which may be made available with but little labor. We think it may safely be asserted that no other State has a water communication at all comparable with this, and when the lines of railroad now under construction shall be completed, its facilities of transportation will be adequate to the wants of a very largely increased population, and equal if not superior to those of any other State. In the Appendix will be found a full list of the navigable streams of the State, and the distance that each is navigable.

JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas consists of five judges, one of whom is styled the Chief Justice. Three members constitute a quorum. It has appellate jurisdiction over the final orders, judgments and determinations of all other and inferior courts in the State, in appeals from judgments of inferior courts, with power to review intermediate orders involving the merits and necessarily affecting the judgment, and in most cases affecting substantial rights or calling in question the constitutionality of any State law. It has power to reverse, affirm or modify the judgment or order appealed from in whole or in part, as to any or all the parties, and its judgment, on remittal to the court below, is to be legally enforced. It also has power to provide by general rules, what causes shall have a preference on the docket.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Have appellate jurisdiction in all orders and judgments of County and Probate Courts, except in cases exclusively restricted to the jurisdiction of such courts, or expressly prohibited to them, and of inquisitions before justices of the peace or other officers, for appropriating private property to public use, except when otherwise provided, and of all other judgments or final orders of justices of the peace. There are ten Judicial Districts or Circuits in the State, and as many Circuit Judges, who have a salary of \$3,500 in State scrip per year. A list of the Circuit Judges will be found in the Appendix.

COUNTY, PROBATE AND JUSTICE COURTS

Have the jurisdiction and powers usual to such courts in most States, the County Court being the financial head of the County; the Probate Court having jurisdiction over the settlement of estates, matters of wills, guardianship, etc., and Justice Courts limited civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Besides the foregoing are Police and Mayor's Courts, the former having special powers, similar to those of Police Courts elsewhere, and the latter being on a footing with justice within the limits of their special jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction of the various courts of the State will appear from the following extract from the amendments to the present code.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THE STATE.

SECTION 10. (Amended 1871.) *Jurisdiction of the various courts defined.* The jurisdiction of the various courts of this State, for the trial of offenses, shall be as follows :

First. The Senate of Arkansas have exclusive jurisdiction of impeachment.

Second. The Supreme Court shall have general supervision and control over all inferior courts, in criminal cases.

Third. The Circuit Courts have general jurisdiction for the trial of all offenses which may be prosecuted by indictment, and all prosecutions and penal actions, except as follows.

Fourth. City and Police Courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all prosecutions and actions for an infraction of the by-laws or ordinances of the city or town in which they are located, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts, and Justices' Courts of prosecutions for misdemeanors committed in the town or city, where the punishment is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both; and also concurrent jurisdiction in the cases provided by the special statutes, creating or regulating such courts.

Fifth. In criminal causes, the jurisdiction of courts of justices of the peace shall extend to all matters less than felony, such as petit larceny, assaults, affrays and vagrancy, for final determination and judgment: *Provided,* That Circuit Courts shall have jurisdiction concurrent with justices' courts in all such cases, and in all criminal and penal causes, except where exclusive jurisdiction is given to city and police courts.

TAXATION.

No one coming to Arkansas will have reason to complain that the taxes are not high enough, nor will he have reason to grumble that they are higher than those of many other States. We give below the taxes of Washington county for the year 1871, which are about the same this year. From these one will be enabled to judge as to the other counties of the State.

State Tax.....	70 cents on the \$100		
County Tax.....	65	"	"
Sinking Fund Tax.....	25	"	"
Levies for Special School Tax cannot ex- ceed in the country.....	50	"	"
In cities and towns.....	75	"	"

Thus it will be seen that taking the extreme limit, the total taxation, unless of some special voluntary character, cannot exceed \$2.35 to each \$100, which, considering the ravages of the war, is certainly not an exorbitant sum. Of course in cities there may be municipal taxes increasing the above amount considerably.

CHAPTER IX.

Description of Counties.

For the sake of convenience of reference, we have arranged the counties in their alphabetical order, and have endeavored to give such an account of each county as its relative importance and present advancement would warrant. Many of the counties of which we have said little, only need railroads and population to make them equally attractive with their more favored neighbors. There is not a county in the State which has arrived at even an approximation to its possible development.

ARKANSAS COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Prairie and Monroe counties, on the east by the White River, on the south by Desha county and the Arkansas River, on the west by Jefferson and Prairie counties. The most of this county consists of prairie, with occasional knolls and ridges, and bottom land along the Arkansas and White rivers and smaller streams, and their tributaries. From 30 to 60 bushels of corn, and from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre is about the rate of production. By the application of first-class husbandry it would exceed the amounts stated. There are many varieties of timber common to the State in the county. We have before stated that the State was first settled at Arkansas Post, in this county. De Witt, a small town of perhaps four or five hundred inhabitants, is the county seat. The population of this county, which is largely colored, was, according to the census of 1870, 8,268. In 1850 it was 3,245. Some of the very finest land of the State lies in this county, and it is destined to sustain a large and prosperous population. The Arkansas Central Railroad passes through the northern border of the county, and the population and importance of the county are increasing. Land is yet cheap.

ASHLEY COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Drew, east by Chicot, south by Louisiana, west by the Saline and Washita rivers, which separate it from Union and Bradley Counties. The land is usually low and level; the soil has suffered from shiftless farming, but is capable of producing fair crops of cotton, corn and fruit. Timber is plenty and excellent. Some of the best pine timber is found in this county. Hamburg is the county seat, a town of little importance, except as a trading point. There is, however, an academy of some pretensions located here, which seems to be well supported. Lead, coal and copper mines have been worked to some extent in this county. Bilious diseases prevail here in the summer and fall. Population, in 1870, 8,042. Cotton market, New Orleans. Land from \$3 to \$12 per acre.

BOONE COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by the State of Missouri, east by Marion, south by Newton and Searcy, and west by Carroll Counties. Surface is broken, interspersed with prairies. Soil usually fertile, producing corn, wheat and other grains, hay, and, in favorable seasons, fair crops of cotton. Tobacco does finely here, but is little cultivated. Fruit is abundant, and stock raising a profitable avocation. Some of the finest farms in the State may be found in this county. The Memphis and Kansas City R. R. is expected to run through this county, and is already surveyed. Lead mines of the purest and richest variety are found here. At Lead Hill, a smelting furnace has long been in operation. Timber is abundant—lumber worth \$15 per 1,000 at the mills. Good brick-clay and many kinds of building-stone are found here in profusion. The U. S. Land Office is located at Harrison, the county seat of this county, a town of about 300 inhabitants. A new court house and a steam mill adorn the town, and a large spring of good water adds to its attractiveness. Bellefont, a village of some 400 souls, is also in this county, about four miles from Harrison. Several smaller villages are scattered over the county—population in 1870, 7,032. This is one of the new counties of the State. Land is worth from \$3 to \$12 per acre.

BENTON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by the State of Missouri, east by Carroll and Madison counties, south by Washington, and west

by Indian Territory ; thus it will be seen that it lies the north-west corner of the State. The land is high and rolling, traversed by ridges. Benton county is watered by the following streams of never-failing water : Big Osage and Little Osage rivers, Illinois River, White River, Honey Creek, Big Spavinaw, Little Spavinaw, Butler's Creek, Big Sugar, Little Sugar, Indian Creek, Clifty, Prairie Creek, War Eagle, Brush Creek, Hickory Creek, Spring Creek and Leatherwood. The above named streams extend in every part of the county, supplying water for all and every purpose. Soil generally excellent for corn, wheat, oats, hay, &c., &c. Tobacco is raised here of the finest and most marketable quality, at the rate of 800 to 1,200 pounds per acre. It is celebrated for its fruit and for fine cattle and sheep. Timber abundant and in good variety. The Fort Smith & Kansas City R. R. is expected to pass through this county, and another road, from Springfield, Mo., to Sabine Pass, is contemplated. Bentonville, a beautifully located town of 1,000 inhabitants, is the county seat. An elegant new Court House is in process of completion here, at a cost of some \$30,000. It is one of the finest in the State. In addition to its delightful situation, Bentonville has advantages in the way of good society and schools, seldom met with in the State. Prof. Morgan H. Looney, a popular educator and an affable gentleman, presides over a flourishing High School recently established at this place, provided by the citizens, with a substantial brick building, costing some \$10,000. Benton County is, all things considered, one of the very best in the State. The population, in 1870, was 13,831, but it is safe to place it at about 15,000 at this date, and rapidly increasing. Moreover, it is almost wholly a white population, and embraces many of the noblest sons and fairest daughters of the State. We should be glad to give some of the many interesting details of its war history did not space forbid. Land can be bought at from \$5 to \$30 per acre, according to location ; good farms will sell for about \$10 to \$20 per acre.

BRADLEY COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Lincoln and Dallas counties, east by Drew and Ashley, south by Union and west by Calhoun. Surface generally level, with occasional knolls and ridges. Soil in the river and creek bottoms is good and productive. Cotton is the staple product. Corn yields about 40 to 50 bushels per acre on the bottoms and from 10 to 15 on the

uplands. Sweet potatoes, yams and "goober nuts" grow well. Peaches, plums and small fruits are plenty and productive. Coal, gypsum and nearl exist in this county, and will soon be valuable. The Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad will run through this county. Warren is the county seat, a small town of about 500 inhabitants, with too many "doggeries" to be a desirable place to live, though there are many fine people there. It has a very good brick court house and jail. This is the abode of John M. Bradley, who is celebrated for bellowing like the Bull of Bashan upon the stump when politics and other of Old Nick's wrangles wax hot. Population, 8,646 in 1870, largely colored. Farmers generally shiftless, and the county's productive capabilities comparatively untouched. There are, however, gratifying exceptions. Nor should the writer in closing this brief sketch, fail to acknowledge his obligations to the hospitable kindness of Judge W. W. Hughey, late clerk of the county, both for information and for substantial benefits.

CALHOUN COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Dallas, east by Bradley, south by Union, west Ouachita county. Surface generally level. Soil similar to that of Bradley; only a small portion of the land under cultivation. It is believed that there are coal beds in some parts of this county which are destined to become valuable. It is well watered by the Ouachita River and its tributaries. Cotton and corn are the chief products. Fruit does well, and in the summer season in the Ouachita bottoms mosquitoes and other like agreeable companions are extremely thrifty. Bilious disorders are prevalent. Colored population well represented. Schools scattered but improving. County seat is Hampton, a small town situated near the line of the Arkansas and Louisiana Railroad. Population, 3,853 in 1870, was 4,103 in 1860.

CARROLL COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by the State of Missouri, east by Boone, south by Newton and Madison, west by Madison and Benton counties. Surface broken and hilly, with some prairie in spots. Soil good, producing corn, wheat, hay, etc., well. Stock, sheep and fruit thrive. Well watered, timber abundant, land cheap, some homesteads yet to be had in this county It

affords good water power, and has valuable mines of lead, and silver and iron are found here, to what extent is not known. Marble and other valuable quarries abound. The M. & K. C. R. R. will pass near this county. Population, 5,780. The county-seat is Carrollton, a village of 150 people, with no public buildings. A good steam mill is located here. Population mostly white. Berryville is the only other village in the county, and is likely to become the county seat at no distant date.

CHICOT COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Desha, east by Mississippi river, south by Louisiana, west by Ashley and Drew counties, being the southeast corner county. Surface level and low, much of it subject to annual overflow. Soil known as "buckshot" land. River bottoms very rich; splendid cotton land, producing often one thousand pounds to the acre, of "ginned" cotton. Lake Village is the county seat, a characteristic Southern town, where "draw poker" is a favorite amusement, and "whisky straight" the chiefly patronized beverage. From this it must not be inferred that there are no churches there, or that the Judge of that Circuit grants indulgences for such "sinful games." They have so much water thereabouts that many have become constitutionally opposed to its use. Population, 7,214 in 1870; in 1860 it was 9,234. The L. R. P. B. & N. O. R. R., as well as the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River, run through this county. It is one of the very best cotton counties in the State.*

CLARK COUNTY,

In the southern central part of the State, is bounded on the north by Montgomery and Hot Spring, east by Hot Spring and Dallas, south by Ouachita and Nevada, and west by Nevada and Pike Counties. Surface is irregular and broken, soil generally excellent and fertile, producing from 20 to 60 bushels of corn, and from 12 to 18 bushels of wheat, and from a bale to a bale and a half of cotton, on the best land, per acre. This county is well supplied with water, and a fine variety of timber. It has good schools and two newspapers. In this county are also vast quantities of limestone, which must add greatly to the wealth and commerce of the county

*See Appendix for list of railroads in the State.

as soon as the Cairo & Fulton R. R. reaches its borders, which will not be long. It also has other substantial, but undeveloped mineral resources. Arkadelphia, a brisk town of some 1,000 inhabitants, situated on the Ouachita River, is the county seat. Population of county in 1870 was 11,953, in 1860 it was 9,735. This promises to be one of the best counties in the State. Its healthfulness equals that of any of the adjoining counties. Land is appreciating in value—still, cheap.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Nevada and Ouachita, east by Ouachita and Union Counties, south by Louisiana, west by Lafayette County. Surface mostly level, with occasional knolls and ridges. Soil good, and well adapted to cotton, sweet potatoes and fruit of this latitude. Timber is abundant, such as pine, oak, beech, etc. The Shreveport, Little Rock & Memphis R. R. will pass through this county. Magnolia, a thriving town, is the county seat. It has one paper, the "Magnolia Flower." Population of county, in 1870, was 11,397; in 1860, was 12,449, largely colored, like all the other cotton counties.

CONWAY COUNTY

Lies near the central part of the State, and is bounded on the north by Van Buren County, east by White, south by Pulaski and Perry, west by Perry and Pope Counties. The Arkansas river marks its southern limit. Surface is much broken. Soil of the bottoms very rich. Staples, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, fruit, and stock, of which cotton and corn take the lead. It is well watered and timbered, and has undeveloped resources of coal and other valuable minerals. The Little Rock & Fort Smith R. R. now runs daily trains through this county, and it is rapidly settling up. Springfield, a thrifty little town, is the county seat, and Lewisburg, on the Arkansas river, is a larger and more important town, having both steamboat and railroad facilities. Population in 1870 was 8,112, in 1860 was 6,697. It cannot be far from 10,000 at this date. This is a good county for the home seeker.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Lies north of the Arkansas River, adjoining the Indian Territory. It is bounded on the north by Washington and Madison

counties, east by Franklin, south by Sebastian, and west by Indian Territory. Surface is variable—rough in the northern portion and more level as you approach the river. Soil is well suited to cotton, corn and wheat. Oats and hay grow very well, and fruit is abundant. It is well watered and timbered, and has a most promising future. The Little Rock & Fort Smith and the Kansas City and Fort Smith railroads are to pass through this county at no distant day. Coal beds underly almost this entire county. Iron and lead are also found within its limits. Van Buren, the county seat, is an important commercial town of some 1,200 inhabitants, distinguished for its solid business men, its poor hotels, and a good newspaper, the "Van Buren Press," to which the town is indebted more than it knows for its prosperity. Population in 1870, 8,957, in 1860, 7,850. It is generally healthful, and a good county to tie to.

CRITTENDEN COUNTY

Lies opposite Memphis, on the Mississippi river. Is bounded on the north by Mississippi county, east by the Mississippi river, south by Phillips, west by St. Francis and Cross counties. The land is very flat and low, except what is known as "Crowley's Ridge." Soil rich, producing cotton and corn chiefly, and along the river bottom is subject to overflow. Much of the land is too swampy to be worked without thorough and costly drainage. Two railroads pass through this county. Timber is abundant. The bottoms are covered with cane, and produce a superior breed of mosquitos, whose bills are even longer, if possible, than those of the doctors of that latitude. This is a good county for ducks, but a bilious one for white people who are not "to the manner born." Marion is the county seat. Population of county in 1870, 3,831; in 1860, 4,920.

CRAIGHEAD COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Green and Lawrence, east by Mississippi county, south by Poinsett, west by Jackson. "Crowley's Ridge" passes entirely through this county, from north to south. The surface is generally level, and well watered with numerous cool and crystal springs. Soil excellent for cotton, corn and grasses. It is a fine stock county. Timber abounds. The Helena & Iron Mountain R. R. passes

through this county. Jonesboro, a small village, is the county seat. In 1870, the county had a population of 4,577, in 1860, of 3,066. This is a moderately healthful county. On Crowley's Ridge it is thickly settled by good farmers, who make money honestly and well.

CROSS COUNTY.

Cross county is bounded on the north by Poinsett, east by Crittenden, south by St. Francis, west by Woodruff and Jackson counties. Surface is generally level, except in the centre, where "Crowley's Ridge" passes through. Soil is excellent. Products are cotton, corn, grain of various kinds, and an abundance of fruit. There are some fine nurseries, and well paying orchards in this county. Water is abundant in most parts of the county. For timber, we find several kinds of oak, hickory, ash, sycamore, hackberry, poplar, etc. Two railroads are to pass through this county. Its county seat is Wittsburg. It has one paper, the *Wittsburg Gazette*. The county has an area of about 600 square miles, and a population of 3,915 in 1870. Was not a county when the census of 1860 was taken.

DESHA COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Phillips and Arkansas, east by the Mississippi River, south by Chicot, west by Drew and Lincoln counties. Land low and flat, with prairie and bottoms. Soil rich; good for cotton, yielding sometimes two bales per acre. Well timbered and watered. Has one railroad, the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans. Napoleon is the county seat, situated on the Mississippi River. During the overflow of the Mississippi, it is sometimes quite moist in the vicinity of Napoleon, and the amphibious inhabitants bid each *bon jour* from the roofs of their *maisons*, and go about in skiffs peeling the bark from trees to get combustible material enough to concoct a ration of coffee. It's a pleasant place to live if you are fond of a wet landscape, though not as healthful as you might desire, unless you are an undertaker. Population in 1870, 6,125; in 1860, 6,459.

DALLAS COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Hot Spring and Grant, east by Jefferson, Lincoln and Bradley, south by Calhoun, and west by Clark. Surface is irregular and broken. Soil produces

cotton, corn and wheat. It is rich in minerals, and has valuable salt wells. It is well watered and timbered. The Shreveport and Memphis Railroad is to pass through this county. Princeton, a small town, is the county seat. Population in 1870, 5,707; in 1860, 8,283. Is not a very desirable county for the immigrant at present.

DREW COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Lincoln, east by Desha and Chicot, south by Ashley, west by Bradley. Surface is rolling and hilly, with some prairie, except in the western part, which is generally level. Soil clayey and a gravelly loom, yielding fair crops of cotton, and from 15 to 40 bushels of corn to the acre. The Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad runs through this county. Monticello is the county seat, an old and somewhat dilapidated town of some 1,000 inhabitants. A substantial and elegant brick court-house has recently been erected here, which is a credit to the county. It is a good peach county, and tolerably healthful. It has one paper, the *Monticellonian*. Population in 1870 was 9,960; in 1860 was 9,078; in 1850 was 3,276.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Madison and Crawford, east by Johnson and Sarber, south by Sarber and Sebastian, west by Sebastian and Crawford. Surface is hilly, with the exception of the bottoms. Soil good for cotton and corn, grain and hay. Rich coal beds are found in this county, near Ozark, the county seat, situated on the Arkansas River. Veins of coal two or three feet thick are now open. Other minerals, iron, and it is said copper, have been found here. The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad runs through this county. Land can be bought at from \$5 to \$30 per acre. Timber is abundant, such as walnut, maple, white and black oak, etc. Population in 1870, 9,627; in 1860, 7,298. The Arkansas River passes entirely through this county.

FULTON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Missouri, east by Sharp county, south by Izard, and west by Marion county. Surface is broken and ridgy. Soil fertile, known as "mulatto barren," yielding of corn and wheat and fruit prodigally. Sheep thrive and

hogs grunt and grow fat upon a hundred hills. Minerals: lead, iron, and traces of silver and copper. The "Mammoth Spring" is here. For a further account of this, see Appendix. Well timbered as well as watered. One railroad only is at present expected in this county. Salem is the county seat. Population in 1870, 4,843; in 1860, 4,024.

GRANT COUNTY

Adjoins Hot Spring and Jefferson counties. Surface undulating and ridgy. Soil good in the lower lands. Products, cotton, corn, grass, hay and fruit. Rich in minerals. One railroad, the Arkansas and Louisiana, to run through this county. It is a new county. Sheridan is the county seat. Its future is promising. Population in 1870, 3,943.

GREENE COUNTY

Is the northeast corner county of the State, Randolph and Lawrence on the west, and Craighead county on the south. Surface broken; soil good for cotton, corn, grain, grapes, and other fruit. Good stock county. Well watered and timbered. St. Francis River forms its eastern boundary. Gainsville is the county seat. Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad runs through this county. Tolerably healthful. Population, 7,573; in 1860 was 5,843.

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Pike, east by Nevada, south by Lafayette and Little River, west by Little River and Sevier counties. Land is broken, with rich bottoms. Soil of the "hog-wallow" variety, if you know what that is, for we are sure we don't. At all events, it must be rich, for it produces from forty to fifty bushels of corn, and a bale or more of cotton per acre. Spanish oak, beach, pine and walnut grow here. Washington, the county seat, is a "right smart" town of nearly 2,000 inhabitants. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad runs through this county. Population 13,768; in 1860 was 13,989.

HOT SPRING COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Saline and Montgomery, east by Saline and Grant, south by Dallas and Clark, west by Clark and Montgomery. Surface is rough and mountainous. Soil

not to be boasted of, yet good in the valleys. Its chief wealth, however, is of a mineral character. Here are the famed Hot Springs, fifty-four in number, which attract so many invalids. The water from some of these springs has proved itself a specific for many grievous maladies. In "Magnet Cove," of this county, can be found a greater variety of minerals than we have space to enumerate. There is an immense mass of magnetic iron ore here, and the best novaculite rock on the continent. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad will soon reach this county. Population 5,877; in 1860, 5,035. County seat, Rockport.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY

Lies in the northeast part of the State, on both sides of the White River, and is bounded on the north by Sharp and Lawrence, east by Jackson, south by White, Jackson and Van Buren, west by Van Buren and Izard counties. Surface is broken and hilly, with fertile valleys and wide river bottoms. Soil excellent for cotton, corn, small grain and grass, and equally good for fruit and stock. Minerals are lead, manganese and iron, with traces of copper and zinc. Timber, elm, box elder, walnut, hickory, hackberry, oak, etc. Two or three railroads are projected through this county. White river is navigable above Batesville, the county seat, a thrifty town of some 1,200 inhabitants. It has an able bar, and is the home of our present Governor, Elisha Baxter. Batesville is sure to become a handsome and important town. Population in 1870, 14,566; in 1860, 14,307. Bilious disorders prevail on the lowlands, but the people are usually healthy and thriving.

IZARD COUNTY

Joins Independence on the northwest, lies south of Fulton, north of Van Buren, and east of Marion and Searcy. Surface is very irregular—high hills, deep valleys, and river bottoms. Soil produces cotton, corn, small grain, and grapes, with other fruits. Sheep do remarkably well, and hogs make themselves and their owners fat. Lead mines have been worked here. Timber is plenty. White river runs through the county diagonally from northwest to southeast. Healthful, except in the bottoms. County seat is Mount Olive, on the White River. Population 6,806; in 1860, 7,215. One railroad hoped for soon, the Memphis and Kansas City. There is an academy at La Crosse, in this county, in a flourishing condition.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Prairie and Pulaski, east by Arkansas and Lincoln, south by Lincoln, west by Grant and Dallas. Surface generally very level, and soil very rich and productive. From forty to seventy bushels of corn, and from one to two bales of cotton per acre are obtained. The Memphis and Shreveport, and Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans R. R. will pass through this county. Senator Clayton's farm lies in this county on the Arkansas River. Pine Bluff is the county seat, a flourishing town of some 2,500 inhabitants and rapidly growing. It has many handsome and substantial brick buildings, and is an important shipping point. Two papers, the *Republican* and the *Press*, are sustained here. Population of county in 1870, 15,733; in 1860, 14,971. This is one of the wealthiest counties in the State.

JACKSON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Lawrence, east by Craighead, Poinsett and Cross, south by Woodruff, west by White and Independence counties. Surface usually level, rougher in the north. Soil rich. Products, cotton, small grain and fruits. Well watered and timbered. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad runs through this county. County seat, Jacksonport, on White River. Population 7,268; in 1860 was 10,493. This county has undeveloped mineral resources.

JOHNSON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Madison and Newton, east by Pope, south by the Arkansas River, west by Franklin county. The celebrated "Spadra Coal Mines" are in this county.* The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad runs through this county. The soil is fertile, the surface irregular and mountainous. Clarksville, the county seat, is a town of about 800 inhabitants. Population 9,152; in 1860 was 7,612. This is a good county in which to locate.

LAYFAYETTE COUNTY

Is the southwest corner county. Surface mostly level. Soil rich but wet. Prairie and timber are interspersed. Large cotton crops grow on the Red River bottoms. The Cairo

*See Appendix, title "Spadra Coal Mines."

and Fulton Railroad goes through this county. Bilious complaints prevail. Lewisburg is the county seat. Population 9,139; in 1860 was 8,464.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Randolph, east by Greene and Craighead, south by Jackson and Independence, west by Sharp. Surface is broken and ridgy, with deep valleys. Soil is good. Products, cotton, corn, small grains and hay. Minerals, lead, iron, copper and zinc. A good stock county, with plenty of good water and timber. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad runs through the county. County seat is Powhattan. Population, 5,981; in 1860 was 9,372. A county with a good future.

LITTLE RIVER COUNTY

Lies in the southwest part of the State, south of Sevier, west of Hempstead, east of Indian Territory, north of Texas. Surface broken—hills, valleys and river bottoms. Soil rich, good for corn and cotton, especially in the Red River bottoms. Timber, pine, gum, beach, walnut, etc. Red River is on the south and Little River on the north. Rocky Comfort is the county seat. A very healthful county for gnats, flees and mosquitoes; not so much so for people who love their ease. Population in 1870 was 3,236. A new county.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Lies south of Jefferson and the Arkansas River, west of Desha, north of Drew, east of Dallas and Bradley. Surface rolling, and swelling plateaus. Soil fertile. Products are cotton, corn and grasses. Timber abundant. The New Orleans, Pine Bluff and Little Rock Railroad runs through the county. The county seat has been changed so often that we can hardly keep track of it. At present it is Star City. The *city*, like a star, is at present somewhat too distant for human observation. Organized since the census was taken, hence the population is unknown. It is probably about 5,000, to be subtracted from the census of the counties adjoining.

MADISON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Carroll, east by Carroll and Newton, south by Franklin, Johnson and Crawford, west by Washington and Benton. Surface is very broken and irregular, with high hills, deep valleys, narrow gorges and ravines with level land in the bottoms, and occasional plateaus and patches of prairie. The soil, like the surface, is very variable. In the bottoms it is rich and productive; on the uplands and hillsides yields fairly and affords good pasturage, especially for sheep. Fruit generally grows well, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and smaller fruits and berries. Some cotton is grown, and the soil in some places is suited to tobacco. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, Irish and sweet potatoes, and various grasses do well. It is well watered by numerous small streams, and good springs are often to be met with. Timber, such as hickory, several kinds of oak, walnut, paw-paw and some pine is in good supply. It is one of the richest mineral counties in the State, affording coal, lead, iron, copper, silver and zinc. At present little is done for want of transportation, toward utilizing this natural wealth. Huntsville is the county seat, a small town of some 250 inhabitants. The public buildings are poor, and the town is not growing rapidly. Population in 1870 was 8,231.

NEWTON COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Carroll and Boone, east by Searcy, south by Pope and Johnson, and west by Madison. Surface is usually rough, rocky and mountainous. Soil in the valleys good for corn, small grain and fruit. Paw-paws here are native and of premium excellence, as many a love-lorn swain would willingly attest. Water here gushes forth from the rock, without the thought of a Moses, clear, cool and life-giving, alluring enough to tempt the lips of a De Leon; and though it gives not perpetual youth, it gives perpetual health to the hardy mountaineers, who rightly use and appreciate its virtues. Game is abundant in this and the adjoining counties; deer, bears, wild turkeys, pigeons, rabbits, squirrels, with an occasional panther, or "painter," as they are usually called. Timber of the finest quality, sturdy pines and huge oaks, garnish the hills and mountains. Jasper, a village of about 100 souls, is the county seat. It is a serene and moral town, if one can judge from the docket of the circuit court. Seldom more

than two or three criminal causes from the entire county are found thereon; and the legal fraternity, in disgust, feel of their empty pocket books, think of their shoeless bairns, sigh for cash, and call for the drinks—waiting not for the clerk to administer the oath. Population here—we have reason to suspect that Greeley's almanac-maker was subsidized, for he fixes the population at 4,374, while the State Marshal for Uncle Sam says 3,364; in 1860 it was 3,393. This county is not sneezed at, if it is rough and small in numbers, for some of the best lead mines and marble quarries in the State are located here, as yet almost untouched. One railroad, the Cape Girardeau, Van Buren and Texas is projected.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Yell and Scott, east by Hot Spring and Saline, south by Pike and Clark, west by Polk. Surface, like Newton, is mountainous. Soil not very good, except in Caddo Core. Products are corn, some cotton, wheat and grasses, with yams and sweet potatoes; some fruit. The noted "Crystal Mountain" is in this county, and is a source of general interest to travellers. Well timbered. Minerals not developed. Marble and good building stone exist in profusion; and valuable clays. There are several mineral springs in the county. County seat is Mount Ida, a small trading point. Population 2,984. In 1860 was 3,633.

MONROE COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Woodruff and St. Francis, east by St. Francis and Phillips, south by Arkansas, west by Arkansas, Prairie and Woodruff. Surface diversified—plateaus, valleys, bottoms, and patches of prairie. Soil generally good. Products are cotton, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, fruit, etc. Mineral resources not developed. White River traverses a part of the county, affording navigation. Clarendon is the county seat, situated on White River, at a point where it is expected that the Arkansas Central and Pine Bluff branch of the Central R. R. will unite, in which case Clarendon would become a smart town. Plenty of timber. Not as healthful as the north-western counties. Has a promising prospect. Population in 1870 was 8,336, in 1860 was 5,657.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by State of Missouri, east by the Mississippi River, south by Crittenden, west by Poinsett and Craighead counties. Surface mostly low and flat. Soil rich. "Buck shot" land, subject to over-flow, produces cotton, corn, grasses and potatoes; some fruit. There are bayous and marshes, and miry lakes in the interior. Timber abundant. Market, Memphis. County seat, Osceola. Population 3,633, in 1860 was 3,895.

MARION COUNTY

Joins Missouri on the south, Fulton and Izard counties on the west, Searcy on the north, and Boone on the east. Surface is broken, and many of the landscapes picturesque. High hills, covered with rocks and timber, and quiet valleys, are the characteristics. Soil is good for corn; cotton and grasses do well; potatoes and fruit only require proper cultivation to become good crops. It is esteemed a good stock county, and has plenty of good timber. The White River passes through this county diagonally, and some of the most fertile farms in the State lie along its banks. Lead mines, of great richness, are found in the northwest part of this county, near Lead Hill, in Boone county. They are now worked to some extent. The Memphis and Kansas City R. R. will pass through this county. County seat is Yellville, a town of thrift before the war, burned during the war, now a village of about 300 souls. It is a good trading point. In 1871, if we mistake not, this county produced 3,000 bales of good cotton. Dr. Leighton, living at Yellville, is one of the most successful and skillful bee-keepers in the State, and is the inventor of an excellent, patented bee-hive. This is a healthful county, and its population, like that of the north-western counties, mostly white. In 1870, it was 3,979, in 1860, 6,192. It was devastated by the war. Land is cheap, and poor men, by industry, are growing rich. There is an academy at "Mountain Home," in this county.

NEVADA COUNTY

Lies south of Clark and Pike, west of Ouachita, north of Columbia, east of Hempstead. Surface rolling, with wide and fertile bottoms. Cotton, corn, grain, yams and fruit do well.

Timber, in variety, is abundant. Cairo and Fulton R. R. runs through the northern part of this county. Jasper is the county seat. It is a new county, hence population is not known. The Miss., Ohio & R. R. R.* is expected to pass through this county sometime.

OUACHITA COUNTY

Lies south of Clark, west of Calhoun, north of Union and Columbia, east of Hempstead and Lafayette. Surface is undulating, with fertile bottoms. Soil produces from 40 to 70 bushels of corn, and a bale or more of cotton to the acre. Here are lignite coal beds of excellent quality and good thickness, which have been mined with profit. The Ouachita river runs through this county, affording navigation the entire length a part of the year. Beech, oak, pine, ash, hickory, basswood, etc., abound. Camden is the county seat—an important commercial town of some 2,000 inhabitants, and growing. It has two papers, the *Journal* and *Democrat*. Both appear to be well sustained. The U. S. Land Office is located here, and the Memphis, Little Rock & Shreveport R.R. will cross the Ouachita at Camden, where it is expected to form a junction with the Miss., Ohio & R. R. R. Camden has many handsome brick business houses, and is one of the best towns in the State. Its future is very promising, and it can hardly fail to become quite a city. Population of county 12,975. In 1860 was 12,936. We feel sure that the population of this county will rapidly increase.

PHILLIPS COUNTY

Lies south of St. Francis and Crittenden, west of the Mississippi river, north-east of Arkansas county, and east of Monroe. This is one of the richest agricultural counties in the State. The river bottoms smile annually with prodigal harvests. A bale or more of cotton, and from 40 to 80 bushels of corn per acre, gladden the heart and distend the pocket-book of the husbandman. Just below Helena terminates "Crowley's Ridge." From its foot gush cool, clear springs, which delight the eye. Immense forests of fine timber, such as beech, walnut, oak, poplar, gum and sugar tree, add value to the soil. Helena is the county seat, a thriving town of some 3,000

* See list of Abbreviations in Appendix.

inhabitants, destined to be a city, at no distant day, having, as it does, the advantages of both the Mississippi river, and of several railroads, of which further information is given under the title of "Railroads." Population 15,372. In 1860 was 14,877.

PIKE COUNTY

Lies south of Montgomery, east of Polk and Sevier, north of Hempstead and Nevada, and west of Clark. Surface in the southern part is level, with fertile creek bottoms. More hilly in the northern portion. Products same as adjoining counties. Water and timber plenty. Is a rich mineral county. Has lead, iron, slate, gypseous marl, limestone, gypsum and coal. Little River furnishes water power. Murfreesboro is the county seat, a small village. Population of county 3,788. In 1860, 4,025.

PERRY COUNTY

Lies south of the Arkansas river, joins Pulaski on the west and north, Saline and Yell on the north, and Yell on the east. It is near enough to Little Rock to enjoy a good market. Timber and water a fair supply. Products the usual staples of the other counties. Minerals, coal and good building stone, with valuable clays. County seat is Perryville, a small village. Population of county, 2,685. In 1860, 2,465.

POINSETT COUNTY

Lies south of Craighead, west of Mississippi, north of Cross, east of Jackson county. Land rolling and ridgy. Soil rich. Water and timber a good supply. St Francis railroad runs through this county, also "Crowley's Ridge." County seat is Harrisburg. Population 1,720. In 1860, 3,621. The Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad goes through this county.

POLK COUNTY

Lies south of Scott, adjoining the Indian Territory. Surface rough and hilly, rocky and mountainous. Minerals, lead, iron, limestone and novaculite rock or hone stone. County seat, Dallas, a little village. Timber and water a fair supply. Soil generally uncultivated, and not excessively rich. Population 3,376 in 1870. In 1860, 4,262.

POPE COUNTY

Lies north of the Arkansas River, west of Van Buren and Conway, east of Johnson, and south of Newton and Searcy counties. Surface is broken, with bottom land of great fertility. Cotton, corn, potatoes, grain, grass and fruits do well. Usual varieties of timber plenty. Rich coal beds in this county. Dover is the county seat. This county needs a good large immigration of quiet peace-loving men to neutralize its lingering spirit of war. Norristown and Galta Rock, on the river, are shipping points, and Russelville is the pleasantest town in the county and is on the line of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Population, 8,409; in 1860, 7,883.

PRAIRIE COUNTY

Lies east of Pulaski, south of white, west of Woodruff and Monroe, north of Jefferson and Arkansas. De Valls Bluff is the county seat. Land, prairie and timber. The Memphis and Little Rock and the Arkansas Central pass through this county. The White River borders this county, and its county seat is on the river and likely to be an important town. This is a splendid county for stock, and yields all the usual farm products of the other counties well. Population is 5,604; in 1860 was 8,854; in 1850, 2,097.

PULASKI COUNTY

Lies nearly in the centre of the State. Is bounded by Conway and White on the north, by Prairie on the east, by Jefferson and Grant on the south, by Saline, Perry and Conway on the west. Surface is rolling, and along the river there are wide bottoms. Soil is fertile in the bottoms, and very productive of corn and cotton. Timber consists of black walnut, oak, sweet gum, red mulberry and linden, with a luxuriant undergrowth in the bottoms and some half a dozen kinds of oak and hickory on the uplands. Wheat and corn do fairly on the uplands, and fruit is grown to some extent. Minerals are iron, lead and silver. The limonite ore assays nearly 52 per cent. and the pisolite 47.37 per cent. of iron. There are also large quarries of roofing slate, granite, limestone and white kaolin or porcelain clay, as well as good brick clay in profusion. The United States Land Office is located at Little Rock, the county seat. Land is rapidly advancing, and usually held at thrifty prices. James P. Henry, author of "Resources of

Arkansas," says: "Land that can now be bought at five dollars per acre will, in a few years, sell for fifty, yes, one hundred dollars per acre." All of which looks likely if the penitentiary is kept well filled, and *business* supersedes *politics*. Pulaski county tells the following story in the census tables: 1820, 1,923; 1830, 2,395; 1840, 5,350; 1850, 5,657; 1860, 11,699; 1870, 32,066. We think it has not far from 40,000 at this date, and growing rapidly in every respect. The Little Rock and Fort Smith, Memphis and Little Rock, Cairo and Fulton, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans, Arkansas Central, and several other roads passing and to pass through this county, centre at Little Rock. The intelligent immigrant will be able to form his own opinion as to the promise of its future. See description of Little Rock under the title of "The State Capital."

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Joins Missouri on the south. Lies in the northwest part of the state, west of Greene, east of Sharp and north of Lawrence. County seat is Pocahontas. Two railroads and the Black River run through this county. Land broken; soil rich; usual products of the other counties near it. Good large timber, and plenty of water. Fruit does well, also stock. Population, 7,466; in 1860, 6,261.

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY

Lies west of Crittenden, north of Phillips, east of Monroe and Woodruff, south of Cross. Surface broken and hilly, except the bottoms. Good soil; bottoms are wet and subject to inundation. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats and grasses flourish. Timber is abundant. Minerals, iron, and beds of shell marl. Madison is the county seat, situated at the junction of the Memphis and Little Rock and Helena and Iron Mountain Railroads. Population, 6,714; in 1860 was 8,672. This county is certain to improve rapidly, and enjoys the markets of St. Louis and Memphis.

SCOTT COUNTY

Lies south of Sebastian and Sarber, west of Yell, north of Polk and east of Indian Territory. Waldron is the county seat, a small town of two hundred souls. Surface broken and rolling. Soil produces cotton, corn, small grain and fruit. Timber, a fair supply of the usual varieties. Population, 7,483; in 1860 was 5,145.

SEARCY COUNTY

Lies south of Marion and Boone, west of Izard, north of Van Buren and Pope, and east of Newton. Surface very irregular, with high table lands and precipitous hills and ridges, one of which boasts the profane appellation of "Devil's Back Bone." Sheep thrive here, and mutton is fat and cheap. Fruits of many varieties are native here. Minerals are lead, coal, iron and variegated marble. There are coves or valleys in this county of great fertility. Some cotton and corn is raised. On the bottoms corn produces finely. Marshall is the county seat, a small town of 200 inhabitants, with poor court-house and unthrifty appearance. Population of county in 1870 was 5,614; in 1860 was 5,271. No speedy prospect of a railroad. A generally healthful county, and a quiet one to live in. This is a very fair wheat county.

SALINE COUNTY

Lies south of Perry, west of Pulaski, north of Grant and Hot Spring, east of Montgomery and Yell. Surface very broken. Very fair soil for corn, wheat and oats. It has valuable mineral resources, as yet undeveloped. Granite, slate, marble, iron, lead and lignite beds. Timber and water, a sufficient supply. Land yet cheap; some belongs to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Benton is the county seat. Population 3,911; in 1860 was 6,640. It has a prospect of one or more railroads before long, but railroads, like politicians' promises, are most uncertain things, *e.g.*, the one above named. The nearness of this county to Little Rock, the commercial centre of the State, will push it forward.

SEVIER COUNTY

Joins the Indian Territory, lying south of Polk, west of Pike and Hempstead, and north of Little River county. Surface mountainous, with deep and fertile valleys in the northern part, and level, or slightly rolling, in the southern. Soil produces a bale or more of cotton, 30 to 60 bushels of corn, and 12 to 15 of wheat per acre. Minerals are the "Bellah" lead and silver mines, quarries of limestone and calcareous marl, superfine slate, beds of iron ore and valuable salt mines. The lead ore assays 73 per cent. of lead, and 52½ ounces of silver to the ton. One ton assayed in England yielded 73 per cent.

of lead and 148 ounces of silver. Locksburg is the county seat. It is well supplied with timber. Bilious disorders are common, and pneumonia in the winter and spring. The mortality is not alarming, however, and the acclimated suffer little. Population 4,492; in 1860, 10,516. No railroad at present.

SHARP COUNTY,

Once a part of Lawrence, lies west of that county and of Randolph, north of Independence, east of Izard and Fulton. County seat is Evening Shade. Minerals, zinc and lead. The American Zinc Company, of New York, is engaged in working the mines of this county. They have a capital of about \$1,000,000, with suitable machinery, a smelter and houses for the miners, stores, and in fact a snug and thrifty little village of their own. The soil is good; the land high and broken; good for stock and fruit. The St. Louis, Batesville and Little Rock Railroad will pass through this county. Population is 5,400; in 1860 was not organized. This county is a good one for either the farmer or the miner.

SARBER COUNTY

Lies south of Arkansas River, west of Yell, north of Yell and Scott, east of Sebastian. Anderson is the county seat. Surface broken. Good crops of cotton, corn, grain and hay are grown here. Fruit of several kinds is grown. Potatoes will grow well with proper culture. Timber is oak, pine, maple, hickory, locust, ash, hackberry, persimmon, etc. Minerals, iron, coal and limestone. The Arkansas Central may pass through this county. Population not given in the census of 1870, as the county was not then organized. Estimated at 4,000. It has some fine water powers and minerals.

SEBASTIAN COUNTY

Lies south of the Arkansas River, west of Franklin and Sarber, north of Scott and east of Indian Territory. Surface is somewhat broken in the north and east, and rolling prairie in the west. In all points of view this must be conceded to be one of the very best counties in the State. Not only is it a good cotton county, but it produces corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat and a great variety of grasses in profusion. There are farms in this county which have been under cultivation for many years, capable of yielding and do yield, 60 bushels of corn to the acre, and even more in good seasons.

FRUIT.

Although insufficient attention has been paid to fruit, it is not because the soil and climate are not both ready to encourage its culture. Apples, peaches, grapes, pears, cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, plums and other fruit will grow well here, and when grown, yield to the husbandman a rich reward.

VEGETABLES

Of all kinds nearly, do well. Yams, sweet and Irish potatoes, beets, turnips, parsnips, celery, asparagus, onions, squashes, melons, pumpkins, radishes, lettuce, salsify, tomatoes, etc., etc. respond vigorously to proper cultivation.

GAME AND FISH

Are cheap and abundant in their season, such as deer, bears, turkey, geese, ducks, quails, pigeons, partridges, rabbits, squirrels of several kinds, prairie chickens, "possums," and catfish, buffalo, bass, perch, pickerel, etc.

MINERALS.

This county, like many others in our wonderfully endowed State, can boast of more mineral wealth than some whole States in the east. Near Fort Smith there are extensive coal beds, which ramify over various parts of the county. Coal is worth about "two bits" (25 cents) a bushel in Fort Smith, and the mining interest pays at that. Hear what the late David Dale Owen, former State Geologist, says on this point in his Geological Report of Arkansas for the years 1859 and 1860 : "The coal fields of Sebastian county are thicker and more extensive than any in the State. The coal is one of the most valuable kinds, especially for manufacturing purposes, and its thickness must exercise a most important influence on the future prospects of Sebastian county, especially in the location of lines of railroads in the valley of the Arkansas River."

From Henry's "Resources of Arkansas," second edition, we take the following description of the

TIMBER.

"The forest of this county is densely covered by the finest of useful timber, such as oak, black walnut, hickory, gum, cotton wood, cherry, cedar, and yellow pine. The twenty or more saw mills in the county, engaged in sawing lumber to supply the demand for building in Fort Smith, make but a

slight impression upon the vast timber resources of the county. The price of lumber in Fort Smith is from seventeen to twenty dollars, at the mills from ten to twelve dollars per thousand feet. Walnut lumber from fifteen to thirty-five dollars per thousand feet."

RAILROADS.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith is now in process of construction, and if it had been well managed, would have been at Fort Smith long ago. There is some prospect that this road will be completed within the next year. It is now running daily trains to a point some ten miles above Lewisburg. The present State Legislature will, it is hoped, prick the hide of this company if they do not push along the road.

The Fort Smith and Kansas City road is also a magnificent project, at present, we regret to say, on paper and in the pockets of the charter holders. It is impossible to prophesy when this road will be built. It has State aid to the amount of \$15,000 per mile, and could obtain generous aid from the counties if it would show the people that it means business by pushing ahead with the work, and quit building so much railroad with their mouths. Population in 1870 was 12,640; 1860 was 9,238. See "Principal Towns," for a description of Fort Smith. Greenwood is the county seat. Present population of county, about 14,000.

UNION COUNTY

Lies south of Bradley, Calhoun and Ouachita counties, west of Ashley, north of the State of Louisiana, east of Columbia county. Surface generally level and low. Soil produces about a bale of cotton, from 12 to 30 bushels of corn, and about 12 bushels of wheat per acre. Timber is plenty and good in quality and variety. Vegetables grow well. In this and neighboring counties may be found mulberry and china trees, and the sensitive and almost human Mimosa. Minerals are iron and valuable clays. The Ouachita River borders this county, affording good transportation to the New Orleans markets. The Arkansas and Louisiana Railroad is projected through this county. El Dorado is the county seat. Population, 10,571, in 1860, 12,288.

VAN BUREN COUNTY

Lies south of Searcy and Izard, west of Independence and White, north of White and Conway, east of Pope. Surface

broken and hilly, with some good bottoms. Soil produces good crops of corn, cotton, small grain, hay and fruit. Timber is ash, oak, walnut, hickory, etc. It has valuable minerals: iron, lead, marble and limestone, and it is thought tin. Game abounds in this county. Clinton, a small town of about 200 inhabitants, is the county seat. It is located on a bottom, and is sometimes overflowed. Public buildings poor. Population 5,107; in 1860 was 5,357.

WHITE COUNTY

Joins Van Buren on the southeast and Pulaski on the north. Surface is rolling, with good bottoms. Soil yields fine crops of cotton, corn, grain and hay. This is a first-rate stock county, and good for fruit. Timber abundant, well watered by the White River and tributaries. The Cairo and Fulton R. R. runs daily trains through this county now. Searcy, a town of about 1,200 inhabitants, is the county seat. Population 10,347. In 1860, 8,316. This county has a very promising future, and must rapidly increase in numbers and wealth. It has two papers, the *Record* and *Tribune*.

WOODRUFF COUNTY

Joins White on the east and Jackson on the south. Surface generally level. Soil rich, yielding large crops of cotton and corn; also good for fruit and grain. Timber is plenty, of the usual varieties. Augusta, the county seat, is a thriving town of nearly a thousand inhabitants, on the White River, thus having advantages of navigation the most of the year. The Cairo & Fulton R. R. runs near this county, and railroads are projected through it. The *Augusta Sentinel* is published here, and we believe the *Bulletin*, though we have not seen it lately. Population 6,891. In 1860 was not organized.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

We are under obligation to Charles L. McClung, Esq., for the most of the material for the following sketch: Washington county lies in the northwest corner of the State adjoining Benton on the south, Madison on the west, and Indian Territory on the east. The general surface of the county is broken, especially in the eastern and southern portions. In the western part of the county are several large prairies. The soil is usually very good and productive, of the flint and sand-stone

varieties. The prairies are excellent for cultivation, as well as the land bordering the streams, and much of that on the top of the mountains. The hill and mountain sides are usually covered with grass, affording good grazing for stock. Orchards and the grape flourish best, as a rule, upon the slopes. The county has a very good market, for most of its produce, in Texas and the Indian Territory, as well as on the Arkansas River, the chief difficulty existing in deficient transportation. Whether the settler desires to raise grain, stock, fruit, or all combined, he can hardly find a better county in which to locate. All kinds of grain do well. It is only necessary to plow deeply and cultivate properly, to insure good crops of almost any kind. The winters are generally short and mild, making stock raising very profitable, if attention is paid to good breeds. Washington county is destined to be one of the very best fruit growing, stock raising, and agricultural counties in the United States.

MINERALS.

In this county are found good bituminous coal, free of iron pyrites, valuable fire-clay, iron in profusion, lead, traces of gold, and indications amounting to a "smell" of "petroleum," and a fair share of the "Nasby" hard-shell democracy. Assayed specimens of the argentiferous galena yielded as high as 50 ounces of silver to the ton.

TIMBER.

The top of the Boston mountains have a fine growth of white oak, cherry, black walnut, yellow pine, hickory, sugar tree, mulberry, locust, post-oak, black-oak, pine-oak, etc., while the bottoms are covered with elm, maple, hackberry, sycamore, hazel, sumach, plum and paw-paw. The cherry, black walnut and oak grow to very large size on the mountains, affording splendid timber. The principal part of the yellow pine is found in the northeast part of the county. It gives employment to several saw mills, and there is plenty of room for more.

WATER.

The county is abundantly supplied with water. There are not only many good, clear springs, furnishing good stock-water and water power, but the county is traversed by several good-sized streams, among which are the West Fork, Middle Fork and Main Branch, all of the White River, in the eastern part of the county, while in the west there is the Illinois River,

which has its source in this county, runs north through Benton county into the Indian Territory, and finally empties into the Arkansas River. Besides these, there are many smaller tributary streams. These streams are generally swift, and the water clear and wholesome, affording unrivalled opportunities for successful stock raising.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER LANDS.

In this county and Benton there are at this date, February 1, 1873, about 650,000 acres of government land vacant, all subject to homestead entry by paying the usual fees. Nearly all this land is covered with fine timber, and is located on the mountains. No land subject to pre-emption. Good land can be bought at from \$3 to \$35 per acre, according to location and improvements. The general appearance of most of the improvements is far below that of farms in the Northern States. Some, however, have creditable buildings, which can be bought at reasonable prices. We would not advise any one to leave a good home to come here, at least not till an exploration of the country is first made. Any information relating to the lands of the county can be obtained by addressing with stamp, Chas. L. McClung & Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

In 1830 the population of Washington county was but 2,182; in 1840, 7,148; in 1850, 9,970; in 1860, 14,673; in 1870, 17,266; in 1873 about 20,000, it is estimated. Churches of the various denominations are scattered through the county, and several villages, Cane Hill, Cincinnati and McGuire's Store, do a thriving business. The classic shades of "Hog Eye" also illuminate the borders of the county, and the noses of contiguous admirers of the extract of maize with i ellided. For a description of Fayetteville, see title "Principal Towns of Arkansas."

MISCELLANEOUS.

This county is noted for its pure air, its general healthfulness and picturesque mountain scenery. There are few if any stagnant pools or malarious swamps, and the limpid streams lend a charm to the varied landscape. The average elevation of the county is about 1,200 feet above the sea level. Many of the bottoms are nearly a mile wide, bordered with mountains and hills, which stand like majestic sentinels, overlooking the fruitful valleys below. Cotton grows to some extent, and

tobacco, potatoes and the different grasses are sure to be profitable crops. The fruit and flour of this county have a reputation as wide as the State, and in point of education it is second to none. Besides the Arkansas Industrial University, Cane Hill College and several schools of a private character of more or less merit, the public schools throughout the county are in a better condition than in most other counties of the State. The people are generally intelligent, and reasonably moral, except near election time. The county indebtedness is small, compared with its ability to pay, and the population second only to that of Pulaski, the capital county of the State. In 1870 its population was only 17,266, but at present it is estimated near 20,000. Below we give the census of its several townships and of the corporate town and county seat, Fayetteville.

Township.	Total.	Native.	White.	Colored.
Brush Creek.....	740	739	722	18
Cane Hill.....	1,611	1,604	1,503	108
Clear Creek.....	1,199	1,195	1,191	8
Cove Creek.....	514	514	505	9
Elm Spring.....	1,071	1,065	1,063	8
Illinois.....	1,200	1,197	1,146	52*
Marr's Hill.....	1,280	1,279	1,272	8
Mountain.....	936	935	882	54
Prairie.....	3,884	3,835	3,554	330
Fayetteville.....	955	930	805	150
Richmond.....	1,156	1,154	1,139	17
Vineyard.....	887	874	871	16
West Fork.....	1,243	1,242	1,226	17
White River.....	1,545	1,542	1,516	29

*This township has also two Indians.

YELL COUNTY

Lies south of the Arkansas River, about midway between Little Rock and Fort Smith, bordering the river which forms its northern boundary. Surface is broken, with some patches of prairie, and good bottoms. Soil excels for corn and cotton, and is good for stock and fruit, hay and potatoes—80 bushels of corn to the acre have been raised on its river bottom lands. Timber is abundant and lumber cheap. Here are rich deposits of coal and iron, and valuable limestone and clays. Danville is the county seat, and Dardanelle the chief town. The former

is in the interior, the latter on the Arkansas river, and is a busy, growing town of some 2,000 inhabitants, with commodious warehouses and substantial business blocks, good schools and churches, and a well-sustained newspaper, the *Transcript*, formerly the *Chronicle*. The U. S. Land Office is located here, transferred from Clarksville. Population 8,048, in 1860, 6,333. The Little Rock & Fort Smith R. R. will pass about four miles from Dardanelle. This is a growing county, with a good prospect, and many staunch business men.

This ends the description of counties. We think we can justly claim that we have given more valuable information about the several counties than is elsewhere accessible to the public. Doubtless, however, some mistakes have crept in which we shall be glad to rectify, if our readers will kindly call our attention to them before we issue the next edition. We have personally visited about half of the counties described, and have been at much pains to obtain correct information. And we feel sure that we have embodied much that never before has been made public. While we have endeavored to do justice to all, we have not concealed our knowledge as to objections to some counties of which an immigrant should, for truth's sake, be made aware.

Lest some may think too much space has been given to Washington County, it may be well to remind them, that, in point of population and otherwise, it is the second in the State.

CHAPTER X.

The State Capital.

LITTLE ROCK,

The State capital and the county seat of Pulaski county, is situated in the central part of the State, on the south bank of the Arkansas River. It is not our purpose to say very much about Little Rock. It is abundantly able to speak for itself. Its three daily and weekly papers are sufficient to spread abroad all necessary information relating to its advantages and growth. As a description of the State, however, would be incomplete without some reference to its capital city and metropolis, we shall give a brief outline of some of its most important features. It is likely to maintain its pre-eminence as the largest and most flourishing city in the State. It has ten well-sustained churches, of the various denominations, and several good schools. St. John's College, and St. Mary's Academy for girls, are located here, the former having collegiate powers and a military department.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are three newspapers, daily and weekly; the *Republican* and *Journal*, both republican, and the *Gazette*, democratic. Also a monthly paper, the *Educational Journal*; neutral in politics, and devoted to the educational interest of the country.

It has several banks and hotels, and an able bar. The financial affairs of the city are in good condition, its scrip standing at par.

It has a good and commodious wharf and Chamber of Commerce, and a chartered water works and street railway company. The principal business streets are Markham and Main. The city is lighted by gas—we believe the main pipe has a direct connection with the newspaper offices of the city, and hence there is always a good supply. It has several manufacturing establishments, and needs twenty times as many more.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Are the Penitentiary, Deaf, Mute and Blind Asylum, and Capitol building. Little Rock has a poetical title, not unjustly obtained, of the "City of Roses."

The assessed value of city property in 1871 was \$8,709,475 with additions increasing the sum to \$8,870,004. Since 1867, there has been a very rapid increase in both wealth and population. The city is regarded as quite healthful for a river location. Distance from St. Louis to Little Rock is 340 miles, and there is now a direct railroad connection between the two points, via the Cairo and Fulton railroad. The Memphis and Little Rock railroad also runs daily trains; distance between Little Rock and Memphis, 131 miles. The Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad will give the city a western and northern trade of great value when it is completed. Some seven or eight other railroads are projected, and some will be built before long.

Thus it will be seen that the city has a very bright prospect, and its natural advantages are such that it cannot fail to become a thriving inland city. Ten years from now it ought to have at least thirty-five or forty thousand inhabitants. The State Agricultural and Mechanical Association is located here and this last year held its fifth annual fair. Little Rock is endowed by nature with vast advantages which must make her what she ought to be, the largest inland city of the Southwest. The population of Little Rock in 1860 was 3,727; in 1865, about 4,000; in 1870, 12,380, and at the present date we estimate it at 18,000. For a list of State officers, see Appendix.

Principal Towns of Arkansas.

FORT SMITH,

Situated on the Arkansas River, contiguous to the Indian Territory, will take rank as one of the very first towns of the State, in a commercial point of view. In 1837 Fort Smith was laid out as a town, and for many years it was but little more than a rough frontier village, with a mixed population and a superabundance of doggeries. Its location is favorable, overlooking the river upon an elevated plateau. The business

part of the town is rapidly improving and has many good brick blocks, some faced with stone of unusual beauty, yet notwithstanding the partiality of a former pamphleteer, we do not think they "compare favorably with St. Louis or Chicago business blocks," magnifying glasses dispensed with. The principal business street is Garrison avenue. Many elegant houses adorn the suburbs of the town. There are several manufacturing establishments located at this place, among which are numbered a planing mill, one foundry and machine shop and two wagon factories. In the line of religious edifices, there are churches of the Presbyternian, Methodist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Christian, and Colored Methodist and Baptist societies. The schools are in good condition, and the municipal government better than in many other smaller towns. There are four newspapers: *The Herald*, tri-weekly and weekly; *The Patriot*, weekly; *The New Era*, tri-weekly and weekly; *The Independent*, weekly. The U. S. Court for the Western District of Arkansas is held at Fort Smith. At present it is a one "Story" affair. The bar of this town has a considerable reputation. The people are distinguished for their abhorrence of alcoholic liquids and their energetic business spirit. Several railroads are expected to pass through this town. The Little Rock and Fort Smith will probably be completed sometime within the next two years. This place has always been an eye-sore to Van Buren, the county-seat of Crawford county, about five miles distant, on the opposite side of the river, and will doubtless eventually seriously interfere with the business of the latter, as in fact it does already. Fort Smith has unusual advantages, calculated to make it a prosperous inland city. Besides the valuable coal deposits which lie in Sebastian county, there are forests of good timber near the town, and all the other necessary material for the building up of a large and wealthy place. In 1860, Fort Smith had a population of 1,529; in 1860, 2,227, of whom 1,816 were native, 411 foreign, 1,682 white, 536 colored, and 9 Indians. Its present population is between three and four thousand, and its future remarkably promising. This town needs a first-class hotel.

HELENA

Is the county seat of Phillips county, situated on the Mississippi river. It is already an important town, and sure to become one of the first towns in the State. It has railroad connections with St. Louis and Little Rock, and will have

with several other points before long. This town has three well-sustained newspapers, the *Shield*, *World* and *Clarion*, one Democratic and two Republican. It is an important river shipping point, and handles a large amount of cotton. Crowley's Ridge terminates near this town, and from its base flow numerous springs. An account of the Helena and Iron Mountain and Arkansas Central railroads will be found in another place. Helena is well provided with schools and churches, and the U. S. Court holds semi-annual sessions there. Its population in 1870 was 2,249, 1,140 of which were white, and 1,109 colored. It claims no affinity with "Slangville," a former township of the county, now obsolete. It has a good prospect and is growing fast.

ARKADELPHIA

Is a town of growing consequence, the county seat of Clarke county, and on the line of the Cairo and Fulton railroad. It is at the head of high water navigation, on the Ouachita river. Two newspapers, the *Standard* and the *Republican*, are located here. The town has a Chamber of Commerce, and does a lively business. Schools and churches, a good supply. Its population in 1870 was 948, of which 268 were colored. Its present population is estimated at 1,200. It is expected that the Cairo and Fulton railroad will reach this place by May, 1873, in which case the town is sure to make a rapid stride forward. We regard it as one of the best points south of the Arkansas river.

DARDANELLE

Is situated on the Arkansas river, in Yell county. It is an important shipping point, and has five warehouses and good business blocks. The U. S. Land Office is located there. It has one newspaper, the *Arkansas Transcript*. It is rapidly increasing in size and improving in appearance. It is a bad place for bald-headed men in the summer months on account of the profusion of mosquitoes, who have not been educated to properly regard a shining crown. Its population in 1870 was 926, of which 181 were colored. Its present estimated population is 2,000, though we do not think it will quite reach that number.

BATESVILLE,

The county seat of Independence county, is a flourishing town at the head of navigation on White river. It has a fine court-house, which cost some \$30,000 with a town clock in the

dome, a feature we do not believe exists in any other town in the State. It has fine brick blocks, banking, school and church facilities, and is in short becoming an active and good sized town. The Cairo and Fulton railroad passes through the adjoining county, near Jacksonport, also a good sized town. This town is the home of our present Governor, Elisha Baxter. It has two papers, the *Times* and *Republican*. In 1860 its population was 930. In 1870, 881, of which 234 were colored. It probably has a population of nearly 1,500 at this date, and a good prospect of continued growth.

CAMDEN,

The county seat of Ouachita county, is the most important town in South Arkansas. Situated on the Ouachita river, which is navigable a good portion of the year, it enjoys a large cotton trade with New Orleans. It has many substantial brick business blocks. Two flourishing newspapers send out their weekly cargoes of general and local information. The Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River, the Shreveport and Memphis, and the Arkansas and Louisiana railroads are to pass through this town. The U. S. Land Office for the Ouachita district is also located here. The population in 1870 was 1,612, of which 612 were colored, and two Indians. Its present population doubtless exceeds 2,000 and it is rapidly growing. We look forward to the time when it will have a population of eight or ten thousand, and that at no very distant day, if the proposed railroads are completed.

FAYETTEVILLE,

The county seat of Washington County, is a town of some 1,200 inhabitants, if we include its immediate suburbs, situated upon a hill which commands a magnificent view of the Ozark mountains, which rise like gigantic pyramids on the South and East. The town was devastated by the late war, and even now, traces of contending armies are to be found within its limits. Its business houses are generally good, many of them substantially built of brick. Among the best are the two bank buildings of W. H. Etter and Denton D. Stark, both of which are an ornament to the town and State. Fayetteville has a good trade with the surrounding country, and its merchants are usually prosperous and married. The white and colored public schools, a private school by Prof. Vaughn and the State University, make this a desirable place

to live. It has two newspapers, the *News* and the *Democrat*, which are hardly able to find room for their space for advertising. The court house, which adorns the public square of this town, is an attempted imitation of Solomon's Temple. On its top is a Chinese pagoda, which is supposed to have been designed by "Ah Sin," shortly after his episode with Bill Nye, with the wax still on his fingers. It is unnecessary to observe that it lays all the other public buildings of the State entirely in the shade. Architects in this country are born, not made, and we doubt not that there is the hereditary genius of forty generations concentrated in this *chef-d'oeuvre* of modern art. The scenery about this town is as fine as any in the State, and its healthfulness is attested by its physicians, who describe it as "miserably healthful." There is a steam flouring mill, and a sash and door factory here; also, a marble cutter's establishment. There are five churches, and several chapels of his Infernal Lowness, the Devil. The society of the town is ranked with the best in the State. It has one good sized hotel, the "Mountain House," and several smaller ones. The National Cemetery is located near this place, M. J. Partridge, Sup't. Here are interred about 1,200 union dead, one a woman. Fayetteville has a promising future. It only needs a railroad or two to make it expand into a good sized town. There seems to be no immediate prospect of one, as far as we can learn, though several have been built through here on paper. The streets are in poor condition as a rule, and sidewalks the exception, except on parts of the public square.

The town government has never been very efficient, and hogs and cattle enjoy the liberties of its streets unmolested. In this respect it is hoped there will eventually be improvement. It has an able bar, and several resident "preachers" of various persuasions.

Augusta, Jacksonport, Pochahontas, Van Buren, Bentonville, Springfield, Lewisburg, Russellville, Monticello, Warren, Washington, and others are growing, promising towns, and along the lines of the various railroads, new towns are springing up which will soon offer special inducements to immigrants.

THE NEEDS OF ARKANSAS.

Most of all she needs intelligent, sober and able-bodied men. There is opulence in muscle—in brawn as well as brain. The physical force of an able-bodied man in the prime of life, is valued at \$1,000. Every such immigrant, however poor in

other respects, adds his wealth of sinew to the State. Her broad acres need myriads of toiling, robust men. The present industrial force of the State is not equal to the demand, or the development of her vast resources. From her sister States, and from the oppressed millions of Europe and Asia, she solicits assistance. She promises a cordial welcome to the higher classes of well trained skillful workmen. One of her greatest needs is thinking, educated laborers. Triumphant in her desperate strife with rebellion, crowned with fair Freedom, her loins girt with the lustrous cincture of loyalty, her step keeping time to the music of the Union, she now wants chiefly "high minded men" and well strung muscle.

HOW TO REACH ARKANSAS.

The State is easy of access by boat from any point on the Ohio or Mississippi rivers. Immigrants from the North and East, via Memphis, can come from that city to Little Rock by way of White river, to DeValls Bluff, by the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, or by boat via the Arkansas river. Immigrants from Germany will find an easy route to this State by either the Bremen or Hamburg line of steamers to New Orleans, from thence by Mississippi and Arkansas or Ouachita river steamers to any point.

Besides the routes mentioned above, there are the Cairo and Fulton railroad, connecting Little Rock with St. Louis. The Atlantic and Pacific railroad, connecting with a line of stages from Pierce City, by which the immigrant will find transportation to almost any part of the State. In case the immigrant comes from any adjoining State, he will do better to come with a team, if he be a farmer, and bring such of his stock and household goods with him as circumstances will permit. Furniture costs more in this State than in the North and East, in most localities. Bedding can generally be brought with profit, but it would not be advisable to bring heavy freight a long distance.

TO THE IMMIGRANT.

In what we have said, we have aimed to be as impartial and veracious as circumstances and means of information would permit, but it would not be surprising if some mistakes are found upon investigation. This pamphlet is necessarily confined to the present knowledge which we have been able to obtain of the State. We think, however, that we can justly claim a reasonable degree of accuracy for our work, and less

of exaggeration and absolute untruth, than is common to publications of this character. It may be of interest to state in this connection, that the greater part of the people are disposed to receive the immigrant in an encouraging and hospitable manner, regardless of political opinions or preferences. Those who are exceptions to this rule, belong to a class who are not as yet aware that General Jackson is not now President, and that our recent family disturbance is permanently settled.

THE PRICE OF LABOR

Varies, of course, largely, in proportion to the skill of the workman. Good farm hands get from \$25 to \$40 per month in some localities, but the average wages are not more than \$15 and board. Good mechanics command from \$2.00 to \$8.00 per day. Of course one to command the latter price must be a very superior workman, such as a plasterer, or a competent foreman of some mechanical department. Carpenters of average skill get about \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day in most parts of the State. In the extreme southern part \$4.00 is sometimes paid. Teachers get from \$50 to \$100 per month, at present in State scrip, worth usually in tax-paying time about 80 cents on the dollar. Day laborers get about \$2.00 a day on the railroads now progressing through the State. We advise none such to come to the State without a stout heart and willing hands. House rents are generally high. Farms can usually be rented at easy rates. Buildings are generally log cabins and poor. Let one thing, however, be distinctly understood. No one need come to Arkansas expecting to live or thrive without labor. Her forests, her hills and her valleys are ready and willing to respond to intelligent labor, but the land does not flow with milk and honey, and the site of the Garden of Eden has not been discovered as yet within its limits. It is in many respects a new *rough* country. It is far behind such States as Illinois and Iowa in general progress as well as in population, but we believe it is destined to overtake them, in many respects at least, in a few years, if her railroad system, so essential to the material and every other interest of the State, is not retarded in its development. We want immigrants to come to the State, if they come at all through any agency of ours, knowing that they may expect to "rough it" to a great extent, if they settle in the country, until they get well started, and that they may expect to work if they settle in the towns. If you come, come with your eyes open, and then stay.

APPENDIX

— TO —

Arkansas: The Home for Immigrants,

— WITH —

STATISTICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL TABLES,

— AND —

OTHER VALUABLE INFORMATION

RELATING TO ARKANSAS.

APPENDIX

TABLE I. — SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

TABLE II. — SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

TABLE III. — SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

TABLE IV. — SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

APPENDIX.

LIST OF MONEY-ORDER OFFICES IN THE STATE.

POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.
Arkadelphia.....	Clark.	Hamburg.....	Ashley.
Augusta.....	Woodruff.	Hot Springs.....	Hot Spring.
Bentonville.....	Benton.	Helena.....	Phillips.
Batesville.....	Independence.	Jacksonport.....	Jackson.
Clarkesville.....	Johnson.	Little Rock.....	Pulaski.
Camden.....	Ouachita.	Monticello.....	Drew.
De Vall's Bluff.....	Prairie.	Napoleon.....	Desha.
Dardanelle.....	Yell.	Pine Bluff.....	Jefferson.
Fort Smith.....	Sebastian.	Searcy.....	White.
Fayetteville.....	Washington.	Washington.....	Hempstead.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS,

Politics of each, and where published, in Arkansas. Those marked D. are Democratic; R., Republican; N., neutral.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Times, D, weekly.....	Hamburg.....	Ashley.
Gazette, R, weekly.....	Wittsburg.....	Cross.
Flower, R, weekly.....	Magnolia.....	Columbia.
Wide-Awake, D, weekly.....	Lewisburg.....	Conway.
Press, D, weekly.....	Van Buren.....	Crawford.
Standard, D, weekly.....	Arkadelphia.....	Clark.
Southwestern Republican, R, w'kly	Arkadelphia.....	Clark.
Monticellonian, D, weekly.....	Monticello.....	Drew.
Courier, R, weekly.....	Hot Springs.....	Hot Spring.
Telegraph, D, weekly.....	Washington.....	Hempstead.
Times, D, weekly.....	Batesville.....	Independence.
Republican, R, weekly.....	Batesville.....	Independence.
Press, D, weekly.....	Pine Bluff.....	Jefferson.
Republican, R, weekly.....	Pine Bluff.....	Jefferson.
Statesman, R, weekly.....	Jacksonport.....	Jackson.
Democrat, D, weekly.....	Camden.....	Ouachita.
Journal, R, weekly.....	Camden.....	Ouachita.
Citizen, D, weekly.....	Des Arc.....	Prairie.
Tribune, R, weekly.....	Russelville.....	Pope.
Journal, R, weekly.....	DeVall's Bluff.....	Prairie.
Gazette, D, daily and weekly.....	Little Rock.....	Pulaski.
Republican, R, daily and weekly...	Little Rock.....	Pulaski.
Journal, R, daily and weekly.....	Little Rock.....	Pulaski.
Educational Journal, N, monthly..	Little Rock.....	Pulaski.
World, D, daily and weekly.....	Helena.....	Phillips.
Clarion, R, daily and weekly.....	Helena.....	Phillips.
Shield, R, weekly.....	Helena.....	Phillips.
Express, R, weekly.....	Pocahontas.....	Randolph.
Courier, R, weekly.....	Pocahontas.....	Randolph.

NAME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Times, D, weekly.....	Forest City.....	St. Francis.
Herald, D, weekly and tri-weekly..	Fort Smith.....	Sebastian.
New Era, R, weekly and tri-w'kly..	Fort Smith.....	Sebastian.
Patriot, R, weekly.....	Fort Smith.....	Sebastian.
Western Independent, N, weekly...	Fort Smith.....	Sebastian.
Bulletin, D, weekly.....	Augusta.....	Woodruff.
Sentinel, R, weekly.....	Augusta.....	Woodruff.
Record, D, weekly.....	Searcy.....	White.
Tribune, R, weekly.....	Searcy.....	White.
Democrat, D, weekly.....	Fayetteville.....	Washington.
News, R, weekly.....	Fayetteville.....	Washington.
Times, D, weekly.....	Osceola.....	Mississippi.
Transcript, D, weekly.....	Dardanelle.....	Yell.

In addition to these, there are two or three monthly real estate journals, published as advertising mediums. Of the above, 21 are Republican, 19 Democratic and two neutral. Several others have suspended since the recent election, and we are not sure that the list as it is does not include two or three which are now defunct. Of these the Weekly Gazette probably has the largest circulation, and is in many respects, notwithstanding its politics, the best paper in the State.

THE NAME "ARKANSAS."

We take the following from an old copy of the Memphis Bulletin: "Most of our readers are aware that the once celebrated Major Noah, of New York, contended, with much skill, that the Indians of this continent are the descendents of the long lost ten tribes of Israel. In view of this theory, supported by many singular facts, showing practices existing among the Indians similar to peculiar requirements in the Mosaic law—it was with interest we heard the other day from J. J. Peres, Esq., of this city, formerly of Hazen in the Synagogue, that the name of the State of Arkansas answers to two roots in the Semitic tongue. Mr. Peers is an accomplished Orientalist, having a profound acquaintance with the Hebrew and its cognates, the Chaldee, Syric, etc. The two roots composing the name of Arkansas, are Aurak and Nausas. The former is a Chaldee form, once used by the prophet Jeremiah, meaning the earth—the latter is Hebrew, and means "to pine away," "to be sick." Assuming these two roots to be the basis of the name "Arkansas," the native name would mean, "The Sickly Land." This would intimate that chills and fever, the scourge of some portions of our sister State, were no strangers there two thousand years ago. The name of Arkansas comes to us through the French, as the ordinary pronunciation "Arkansaw" shows. The French settlers in that portion of the old Louisiana Territory received the name from a now extinct tribe of Indians, who spoke the Osage language. Scholars can verify the meaning of the Oriental roots by referring to the two roots—"alpharesh, koph and nun, samech, samech"

SPADRA COAL MINES.

A NEW FEATURE IN ARKANSAS.

Our citizens, and those abroad, who are interested in the growth of our State, and the development of its vast resources, will be pleased to learn that the work has been commenced, *in earnest*, at the Spadra

coal mines, in Johnson county, on the Arkansas river. About two weeks ago the new and light draught tow boat, "Robt. Semple," arrived at Spadra from Pittsburg, bringing a number of hands, including coal miners, boat builders, blacksmiths, etc. She also brought two coal barges loaded with railroad iron, cars, and mining tools of every description, and sufficient to put the mines at once in extensive working order. About twenty-five hands are now at work, and more are on the way out. Ten coal barges are in process of construction at the mill on "Piney," and in the course of three weeks the "Semple" will be on her way to the Mississippi river with a tow of 500 tons of coal, navigation permitting. It is the intention of the owners of Spadra, to supply coal to all points on the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, from Fort Smith to New Orleans, at a low price. The coal has been thoroughly tested and proves to be of a very superior quality. For house purposes it cannot be surpassed, in quality, by any west of the Alleghany mountains. The owners also contemplate running a railroad from Spadra to Clarksville, to connect with the L. R. & F. S. R. R., thereby opening a direct communication for the transportation of coal to Memphis and the White river valley.

The tow boat was selected and is commanded by Capt. Jeff. Baldwin. The miners are under charge of Mr. Dainty, who with Mr. Cowan, the boat-builder and general superintendent of works, comes highly recommended, from Pittsburg, as gentlemen of ability, energy and large experience. Nothing is now wanting to make the Spadra coal mines a perfect success, and a benefit to our State.

Maj. G. A. Meyer, one of the owners of the property, is now at Spadra. We congratulate him on his success in this undertaking, and trust that while he thus labors to develop the resources of our State, may he realize from it, in proportion to his energy, enterprise and investment — *Ft. Smith Herald*, 1872.

STATE PRODUCTS, ETC.

In 1860, the cash value of farms and farming tools was estimated at \$100,000,000. Live stock was valued at \$22,000,000. The State produced, as near as can be ascertained, 367,000 bales of cotton, 1,000,000 pounds tobacco, 500,000 bushels oats, 18,000,000 bushels of corn, 80,000 bushels of rye, 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, 500,000 bushels of peas and beans, 500,000 bushels of Irish potatoes, 1,500,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 4,000,000 pounds of butter, and 1,000,000 pounds of honey.

The value of slaughtered animals, in the same year, amounted to \$4,000,000.

In the same year, Arkansas had 518 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$1,316,610. The annual product was \$2,880,578; the cost of labor \$554,240, and of raw material \$1,280,503, leaving a profit of \$1,055,835, or 80 per cent. on the capital. Over three-fourths of this production consisted of lumber, flour, meal, and leather. Since which time, manufactures, especially of lumber, have largely increased. From 1850 to 1860, the increase in value of sawed and planed lumber in Arkansas was 1,000 per cent.

In 1870, there were in the State 1,364 manufactories, with a capital of \$2,137,738; 700 steam engines, of 6,980 horse power; 134 water wheels, with 1,599 horse power; employing 4,133 males above 16 years old, 48 females, adult, and 271 youth. Wages paid during the year, \$754,950. Value of materials used, \$4,823,651. Of products, \$7,699,676. At the same date, there were also, 283 establishments for ginning cotton, with a capital of \$344,825; 35 leather establishments, such as tanneries, etc., with a capital of \$32,100; 312 saw mills, with a capital of \$694,400; 13 wool-carding mills, capital \$32,500; 272 grist mills, capital \$477,151.

PRICE OF BEEF, ETC.,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 9, 1873.

Beef, per pound gross.....	2½c	Pork, per pound net.....	4@5c
“ net.....	5@6	“ retail.....	5@8
“ retail.....	5@8	Mutton, per head.....	\$2 00@3 00
		retail, per lb.....	4@8c
LUMBER, common boards, M.....			\$20 00
“ dressed “ “			30 00
“ flooring, “ “			\$35 00@40 00
APPLES, per bushel.....			\$ 50
BUTTER, per pound.....			25
FLOUR, per 100 pounds.....			5 00
Dead politicians abundant but no buyers.			

CROPS OF ARKANSAS.

Crop.	Amount of Crop.	Average yield per acre.	Value per bush ton or lb.	Total Value of Crop.
Indian corn.....	25,000,000 bush	31½	\$ 80	\$20,000,000
Wheat.....	1,500,000 “	10½	1 30	1,626,300
Rye.....	41,600 “	18½	1 00	41,600
Oats.....	671,000 “	23½	62	416,020
Potatoes.....	450,000 “	109	1 07	481,500
Tobacco.....	2,225,000 lbs.	666	15½	340,425
Hay.....	10,200 tons.	1½	15 00	153,000

AVERAGE CASH VALUE PER ACRE.

Indian corn.....	\$ 25 44	Barley.....	
Wheat.....	14 04	Buckwheat.....	
Rye.....	18 20	Potatoes.....	\$116 63
Oats.....	14 63	Hay.....	22 50
Cotton, about.....	60 00	Tobacco.....	101 89

Total average value for all the crops excepting cotton in Arkansas, \$24.34 per acre.

Here let us call attention to a comparative table, which is significant to all.

TOTAL AVERAGE CASH VALUE OF STAPLE CROPS, FOR 1870, IN THE FOLLOWING STATES.

	PER ACRE.		PER ACRE.
Maryland.....	\$ 15 71	Texas.....	\$18 12
Virginia.....	13 55	Tennessee.....	12 25
North Carolina.....	12 87	West Virginia.....	16 03
South Carolina.....	10 29	Kentucky.....	15 00
Georgia.....	12 54	Missouri.....	14 17
Florida.....	14 63	Illinois.....	12 03
Alabama.....	16 31	Indiana.....	13 61
Mississippi.....	16 50	Ohio.....	17 03
Louisiana.....	25 49	ARKANSAS.....	24 34

We might extend this showing still farther, but do not deem it necessary, as the table is accessible to all of our readers who are interested to make still further comparisons. Suffice it to say that of the thirty-seven States, only eight make a better showing than Arkansas in the table from which we quote.

STOCK OF ARKANSAS IN 1871.

Stock.	Number.	Average price.	Total Value.
Horses.....	138,100	\$73 98	\$10,216,638
Mules.....	67,900	93 51	6,349,329
Oxen and other cattle.....	221,900	11 82	2,622,858
Milch cows.....	132,600	22 14	2,935,764
Sheep.....	135,000	2 32	313,200
Hogs.....	863,600	3 28	2,832,608

The increase since the census has been very considerable, and the epizootic did but little harm in the State, compared to its ravages in the North and East.

TABLE

Showing the number of acres to each staple in 1870.

	ACRES.		ACRES.
Corn.....	786,163	Potatoes.....	4,128
Wheat.....	115,833	Tobacco.....	3,340
Rye.....	2,285	Hay.....	6,800
Oats.....	28,432		
		Total.....	947,981

Average of cotton not given.

BEET SUGAR.

Though the manufacture of sugar was commenced in the West Indies early in the sixteenth century, yet its use in domestic economy did not become general in Europe or America, before the beginning of the last century. In the year 1700, only 10,000 tons were used in Great Britain, though the English were, at that time, the leading manufacturers of sugar. The consumption of sugar in the British Islands, in the year 1870, is stated at 600,000 tons. In this country, the consumption of sugar is steadily increasing. Since the close of the war, the ratio of increase is about 10 per cent. annually, and in the year 1871, the sugar consumed in the United States, amounted to 700,000 tons, an increase of 15 per cent. on the preceding year. This is the largest consumption of sugar, in proportion to the population, found in any nation on the globe. A very small proportion of the sugar consumed in the United States, is produced within our own territory, while in Europe, the production of sugar is rapidly increasing, and bids fair soon to render the principal nations of that quarter independent of the tropical regions, in regard to the supply of sugar. Since the year 1850, the production of sugar from beets, in France, has risen from 60,000 tons to 300,000; in Austria, from 10,000 to 80,000; and Russia, where beet-culture was introduced since 1850, now produces 100,000 tons of sugar. The increased consumption of sugar, may be taken as the evidence of an advance toward a higher civilization. In connection with what has been said about sheep, in the body of the work, we cannot forbear to suggest, that the Alpaca, of Peru, might be naturalized in Arkansas. The well known hardihood of the animal, and its plenteous yield of wool, certainly would warrant the experiment. In this way, the mountains of the State could be fully utilized, and the farmers might find in this animal, a rich reward for experimental enterprise.

Again, Arkansas ought to make her own paints. The material is abundant. The supply of ochres, barytes, uranium manganese, cobalt, etc., exceeds any probable demand for the manufacture of paints.

A REMARK.

When Jas. P. Henry compiled the first edition of his "Resources of Arkansas," he had not been in Little Rock long enough to know there was such a thing as a Secretary of State in Arkansas. Or, if he knew that fact, he did not know who he was, or that he had an office at the State Capital; and in the first edition, he has no mention of him or it. We have no special objection to a man's exercising his Munchausen propensities, provided he does not do it at the expense of the State and his needy fellow-men.

It is not too much to say, that such a pamphlet as his is calculated to mislead the uninformed immigrant. Exaggerations of the most patent and absurd character deform its pages. We have in the body of our work, called attention to some of them, and many more we have suffered to pass unnoticed. Such statements injure, rather than benefit a State. They may not have been intentional; we are willing to attribute them to a want of reliable information, which is always difficult to obtain. Doubtless some exaggerations and mis-statements in these pages will be found, which owe their origin to the same cause. We do not think, however, that they will be found either numerous or alarming. We have not compared the free school system of Arkansas to that of Massachusetts, or asserted that the respectable brick blocks of Fort Smith, equal those of St. Louis or Chicago. We could not do it, with our little hatchet.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
Harrison, Ark., 31st Jan'y, 1873. }

HENRY L. BURNELL, ESQ.,

Dear Sir :—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I have to state that, the State of Arkansas contains about 10,000,000 acres of public lands that are subject to homestead only. The counties of Washington and Benton contain about 650,000 acres, subject to homestead.

Very respectfully,

E. J. RHODES.

LIST OF PROJECTED RAILROADS IN ARKANSAS.

1. Memphis and Kansas City, from Memphis, Tenn., to Kansas City, via Springfield, Mo.
2. Little Rock and Hot Springs, from Little Rock to Hot Springs.
3. Memphis, Shreveport and Louisiana, from Memphis, Tenn. to Shreveport, La.
4. Kansas City and Ft. Smith, from Ft. Smith to the State line, there connecting with the Missouri branch to Kansas City.
5. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Little Rock.
6. St. Louis and Little Rock, to pass from Cuba, on the A. & P. R. R., through Batesville, to Little Rock.
7. White River Valley and Texas R. R.
8. Arkansas and Louisiana R. R.
9. Little Rock and Shreveport R. R.
10. Illinois, Missouri and Texas R. R.
11. Jonesboro', St. Francis and White River Valley R. R.

Many of these roads will be built, sooner or later. We have no great confidence, though, in some of them, under their present management. We have experience enough, of a practical sort, to teach us, that paper built railroads are not a source of great profit to citizens living along their lines; notwithstanding they may have good routes and high sounding titles. The railroad system of the State, is as yet in its infancy, but the time must come, when there will be abundant railway facilities throughout the State, and that in the course of ten years, from present prospects.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF ARK. R. R.

M. & L. R.....	Memphis and Little Rock.
L. R. & F. S.....	Little Rock and Fort Smith.
C. & F.....	Cairo and Fulton.
M. & K. C.....	Memphis and Kansas City.
M. O. & R. R.....	Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River.
H. & I. M.....	Helena and Iron Mountain.
A. C.....	Arkansas Central.
L. R., P. B. & N. O.....	Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans
St. L. & L. R.....	St. Louis and Little Rock.

The above list comprises those of chief importance only.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

Name.	Length of Miles.	Awarded.	Issued.	Completed.
M. & L. R. R.....	131	\$1,200,000...	\$1,200,000	131 miles.
Little Rock and F. S. R. R.....	150	1,500,000.....	900,000	60 do.
L. R., P. B. & N. O. R. R.....	160	2,400,000.....	750,000	40 do.
M. O. & Red River R. R.....	170	2,540,000.....	450,000	42 do.
Arkansas Central R. R.....	150	2,250,000.....	300,000	45 do.
Kansas City & F. S. R. R.....	100	1,500,000.....	.....	.....
Total.....	850	\$11,400,000...	\$3,600,000	318 miles.

The cost of building railroads in Arkansas, as compared with other States, is very favorable, and as follows :

States.	Miles of Railroad.	Population.	Cost per Mile.
Arkansas.....	128	485,000	\$43,562
Texas.....	583	750,000	36,044
Louisiana.....	375	730,000	40,577
Kansas.....	1,150	600,000	40,540
Missouri.....	1,800	1,600,000	54,995
Iowa.....	2,095	1,250,000	39,407
Illinois.....	4,036	2,567,532	42,791
West Virginia.....	387	400,000	68,498
Pennsylvania.....	4,898	3,500,000	52,037
New York.....	3,650	4,400,000	50,431
Massachusetts.....	1,480	1,350,000	59,704

LIST OF DEAF MUTES IN THE STATE,
BY COUNTIES, BETWEEN 9 AND 30 YEARS OF AGE.

COUNTIES.	At School	Not At School	COUNTIES.	At School	Not At School
Arkansas.....	2	.....	Lincoln.....	.....	.....
Ashley.....	1	.....	Madison.....	.....	.....
Benton.....	.....	1	Marion.....	2	1
Boone.....	1	3	Mississippi.....	.....	1
Bradley.....	.....	4	Monroe.....	1	2
Calhoun.....	1	1	Montgomery.....	.....	2
Carroll.....	.....	.....	Nevada.....	1	.....
Chicot.....	.....	.....	Newton.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	.....	3	Ouachita.....	.....	11
Columbia.....	2	2	Perry.....	.....	1
Conway.....	1	2	Phillips.....	.....	2
Craighead.....	.....	3	Pike.....	.....	2
Crawford.....	4	4	Poinsett.....	1	1
Crittenden.....	.....	1	Polk.....	4	.....
Cross.....	1	1	Pope.....	.....	3
Dallas.....	1	5	Prairie.....	1	1
Desha.....	2	3	Pulaski.....	7	3
Drew.....	.....	1	Randolph.....	1	3
Franklin.....	.....	3	Saline.....	.....	1
Fulton.....	.....	1	Sarber.....	1	.....
Grant.....	.....	1	Scott.....	.....	1
Green.....	1	2	Searcy.....	1	.....
Hemstead.....	4	5	Sebastian.....	7	3
Hot Spring.....	2	4	Sevier.....	.....	1
Independence.....	5	2	Sharp.....	1	1
Izard.....	1	1	St. Francis.....	.....	1
Jackson.....	1	.....	Union.....	.....	2
Jefferson.....	.....	2	Van Buren.....	1	2
Johnson.....	4	.....	Washington.....	2	2
Lafayette.....	1	1	White.....	1	3
Lawrence.....	2	3	Woodruff.....	1	2
Little River.....	.....	1	Yell.....	2	5

At School.....	72
Not at School.....	117
Total.....	189

OUR INSANE.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF INSANE IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

The following is a list of the insane in this State, compiled from the census returns, in all but ten counties. Their names and residences have also been ascertained :

Arkansas.....	1	Lincoln.....	(unknown)
Ashley	2	Madison.....	(unknown)
Benton.....	4	Marion.....	1
Boone..... (unknown)		Mississippi.....	3
Bradley	7	Monroe.....	0
Calhoun.....	1	Montgomery	5
Carroll..... (unknown)		Nevada..... (unknown)	
Chicot.....	0	Newton	0
Clark.....	2	Ouachita.....	9
Columbia.....	4	Perry.....	0
Conway.....	4	Phillips.....	1
Craighead.....	2	Pike.....	1
Crawford.....	4	Poinsett.....	1
Crittenden..... (unknown)		Polk.....	1
Cross.....	2	Pope..... (unknown)	
Dallas.....	1	Prairie.....	2
Desha.....	2	Pulaski..... (unknown)	
Drew.....	5	Randolph.....	0
Franklin.....	5	Saline.....	1
Fulton.....	3	Sarber..... (unknown)	
Grant.....	2	Scott.....	1
Greene.....	10	Searcy.....	4
Hempstead.....	1	Sebastian	3
Hot Spring.....	8	Sevier.....	3
Independence.....	6	Sharp.....	1
Izard.....	2	St. Francis.....	0
Jackson.....	0	Union.....	2
Jefferson.....	1	Van Buren.....	3
Johnson.....	4	Washington..... (unknown)	
Lafayette.....	1	White.....	2
Lawrence.....	0	Woodruff.....	1
Little River.....	1	Yell.....	0
Total.....			130

The other ten counties would, undoubtedly, raise the total to 150. The above is, doubtless, far below the actual number. Many, whose derangement is only slight or recent, and which are the most promising cases for treatment, are not reported, from a feeling of delicacy on the part of friends, to its being publicly noticed. According to the census returns, the ratio of insane, to the whole population is, in Pennsylvania, 1 to 1,050; Indiana, 1 to 1304; Ohio, 1 to 1,020; New York, 1 to 899; Rhode Island, 1 to 607; Massachusetts, 1 to 585; District of Columbia, 1 to 363. Undoubtedly, many are overlooked. As evidence of this, in 1854, a special census of the insane was taken in Massachusetts, and they were found to be 1 in every 446 of the whole population. It would, I think, be within bounds to say that, throughout the United

States, they would average 1 in every 1,000. Applying this ratio to our State, with a population of 484,471, and there would be 484 insane in the State. I believe this estimate to be approximately correct. If so, it is a disgrace to our christian civilization that no steps have heretofore been taken, for the care and treatment of these poor unfortunates.

E. P. CARUTHERS.

A bill is before the General Assembly of the State now, to provide for an insane asylum.

OUR NEW SENATOR.

The *Memphis Appeal*, in a late number, has this to say of our newly elected United States senator, S. W. Dorsey :

"This excellent gentleman was born away down east, in the little state of Vermont. He and his competitor for the United States senate, Judge Bowen, are of the same age, both having leaped into existence in 1840. They came, no doubt, of the intellectual earthquake that shook the continent in 1840, made Harrison president, and gave birth to the Appeal. We don't know any better reason for the Appeal's kindness to Bowen and Dorsey, than the fact that the three *les enfants terribles* all bounded, full panoplied for war, into existence in the same ever memorable Anno Domini, 1840. Dorsey was an undergraduate of the senior class in Oberlin university, Ohio, when the tempest of revolution struck that dwelling-place of humanities. He was born in Vermont, and educated at Oberlin, in the ingrained faith, that all men are born free and equal. Jefferson asserted it theoretically, and practically believed the assertion false. Dorsey, differing from Jefferson, is none the worse man for a' that. It is only curious to us, who can never learn the half that Mr. Dorsey knows in this direction, that there is no difference among races, which society and government should recognize. Are prejudices of race, of which Mr. Dorsey is incapable, products of nature or of education? What did Livingstone tell Stanley about it? They are very stupid people, however, who think Mr. Dorsey unworthy of public trust in other respects, because of his peculiar incapacity to distinguish differences which we feel. He is only color blind. In every thing else, he is sharper than a two-edged sword. He is kind, amiable, full of generous impulses, liberal in his opinions, and esteems you none the less if you differ from him. One can't help liking Mr. Dorsey, for his very honesty and directness of speech, and generous thinking. He has read much, speaks admirably, has traveled over Europe, indulged a cultivated taste for the fine arts, and loves books. He is a good and true man. He entered the federal army in 1861, while yet an undergraduate, and was in the successive Virginia campaigns, participating as a captain of artillery in all the great battles in Virginia. After the war, he became a most successful iron monger, at Sandusky, Ohio. For the past two years, he has been president of the wisely-managed Arkansas Central railroad, having his home in Helena."

NOTICE.

It is probable that Danville the present county seat of Yell County, will be moved to Dardanelle before long. The change would certainly be a good one.

SKETCH OF SENATOR POWELL CLAYTON,

From the Congressional Directory, 1872.

Powell Clayton, of Little Rock, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 7th, 1833; received a common-school education, and was afterwards at Partridge's Military Academy, Bristol, Penn. Studied civil engineering at Wilmington, Delaware, and followed it as a profession; entered the union army in Kansas, May 9th, 1861, as Captain of the first Kansas infantry; was appointed Lt. Colonel of the fifth Kansas cavalry, in February, 1862; was appointed Colonel of the same regiment in March, 1862; and was commissioned Brigadier General in August, 1864; settled in Arkansas at the close of the war as a planter; was elected Governor in 1868; and was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, to succeed Alexander McDonald, Republican, and took his seat March 25th, 1871. His term of service will expire March 3d, 1877.

CONGRESSMEN.

Arkansas has four Congressmen. Three from the Congressional districts, and one at large. W. J. Hines is the Congressman at large. L. C. Gause, from the first; O. P. Snyder, from the second; and T. M. Gunter or W. W. Wilshire, from the third district.

The Legislature meets the first Monday in January; elections are held the first Monday in November.

STATISTICS OF ARKANSAS.

Assessed value of real estate in 1860.....	\$ 63,254,740
Entire taxable property in 1870, nearly.....	120,000,000
No. acres improved land in 1860.....	1,933,036
No. acres improved land in 1870.....	2,340,687
Cash value of farms in 1860.....	\$91,673,403
Cash value of farms in 1870.....	80,000,000
Cash value of implements and machinery in 1860.....	4,024,114
Cash value of animals in 1860.....	22,040,211
Cash value of implements and machinery in 1870.....	5,642,391
Cash value of animals in 1870.....	25,290,397
No. of 400 lb. cotton bales in 1860.....	367,485
No. of 450 lb. cotton bales in 1870.....	300,000

VARIETIES OF OAK.

1. Over-cup or Bur-Oak.	10. Willow	Oak.
2. Post Oak.	11. Laurel	"
3. White Oak.	12. Water	"
4. Swamp Chestnut Oak.	13. Black Jack	"
5. Rock " "	14. Spanish	"
6. Swamp White " "	15. Black Oak, Quercitron.	
7. Yellow Chestnut " "	16. Scarlet Oak.	
8. Chinquapin " "	17. Red	"
9. Over-cup, (<i>Q. lyrata</i> , Walt.)	18. Pin	"

There are many varieties of the other kinds of timber.

POPULATION OF ARKANSAS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Arkansas	8,268	8,844	3,245	1,346	1,426	1,260
Ashley	8,042	8,550	2,058			
Benton	13,831	9,306	3,710	2,228		
Boone	7,032					
Bradley	8,646	8,388	3,829			
Calhoun	3,853	4,103				
Carroll	5,780	9,383	4,614	2,844		
Chicot	7,214	9,234	5,115	3,806	1,165	
Clark	11,933	9,735	4,070	2,309	1,369	1,040
Columbia	11,397	12,449				
Conway	8,112	6, 97	3,583	2,892	982	
Craighead	4,577	3,066				
Crawford	8,957	7,850	7,960	4,266	2,440	
Crittenden	3,831	4,920	2,648	1,561	1,272	
Cross	3,915					
Dallas	5,707	8,283	6,877			
Desha	6,125	6,459	2,911	1,598		
Drew	9,960	9,078	3,276			
Franklin	9,627	7,298	3,972	2,665		
Fulton	4,843	4,024	1,819			
Grant	3,943					
Greene	7,573	5,843	2,593	1,586		
Hempstead	13,768	13,989	7,672	4,921	2,512	2,248
Hot Spring	5,877	5,635	3,609	1,907	458	
Independence	14,656	14,307	7,767	3,669	2,031	
Izard	6,806	7,215	3,213	2,240	1,266	
Jackson	7,268	10,493	3,086	1,540	333	
Jefferson	15,733	14,971	5,834	2,566	772	
Johnson	9,152	7,612	5,227	3,433		
Lafayette	9,139	8,464	5,220	2,200	748	
Lawrence	5,981	9,372	5,274	2,835	2,806	5,602
Little River	3,236					
Madison	8,231	7,740	4,823	2,775		
Marion	3,979	6,192	2,308	1,325		
Miller					356	999
Mississippi	3,613	3,895	2,368	1,410		
Monroe	8,336	5,657	2,049	936	461	
Montgomery	2,984	3,633	1,958			
Newton	4,374	3,393	1,758			
Ouachita	12,975	12,936	9,511			
Perry	2,685	2,465	978			
Phillips	15,372	14,877	6,935	3,547	1,152	1,201
Pike	3,788	4,025	1,861	969		
Poinsett	1,720	3,621	2,308	1,320		
Polk	3,376	4,262	1,263			
Pope	8,386	7,883	4,710	2,850	1,483	
Prairie	5,604	8,854	2,097			
Pulaski	32,066	11,699	5,657	5,350	2,395	1,923
Randolph	7,466	6,261	3,275	2,196		
Saline	3,911	6,640	3,903	2,061		
Scott	7,483	5,145	3,083	1,694		
Searcy	5,614	5,271	1,979	936		
Sebastian	12,940	9,238				
Sevier	4,492	10,516	4,240	2,810	634	
Sharp	5,400					
St. Francis	6,714	8,672	4,479	2,499	1,505	
Union	10,571	12,288	10,298	2,889	640	
Van Buren	5,107	5, 37	2,864	1,518		
Washington	17,266	14,673	9,970	7,148	2,182	
White	10,347	8,316	2,619	929		
Woodruff	6,891					
Yell	8,048	6,333	3,341			
Total	484,471	435,450	209,847	97,574	30,388	14,300

Total population in 1810 was 1,062 (then in Louisiana Territory.)

A new county to be called Baxter, is likely to be formed by the present Legislature, from parts of Marion and adjoining counties.

From the report of the State Superintendent of public instruction, for two years ending September 30, 1870, we extract the following encouraging

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of children, of school age, in 1870.....	180,274
Number of children, of school age, in 1869.....	176,910
Increase.....	3,364
Number of children attending school in 1870.....	107,908
Number of children attending school in 1869.....	67,412
Increase	40,460
Number of teachers employed in 1870.....	2,302
Number of teachers employed in 1869.....	1,335
Increase.....	967
Number of school houses built in 1869 and 1870.....	657
Number of school houses built in and prior to 1868	632
Total.....	1,289
Whole amount paid teachers in 1870.....	\$405,748 00
Whole amount paid teachers (7 districts) in 1869.....	188,397 00
Increase.....	217,351 00
Number of persons subject to per capita tax in 1869.....	79,544
Number of persons subject to per capita tax in 1868.....	71,891
Increase.....	7,563
Amount of tax collected from this source for 1869.....	\$61,465 00
Amount of tax collected from this source for 1868.....	52,090 00
Increase.....	9,365 00
Apportionment of State fund for 1868.....	\$190,492 86
Apportionment of State fund for 1869.....	187,427 08
District tax in 1869.....	\$320,583 79
District tax in 1868.....	105,235 00
Increase	215,348 79
Number of schools taught in 1870.....	2,537
Number of schools taught in 1869.....	1,489
Increase	1,048

ILLITERATE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

White.....	2,879,543
Colored.....	2,763,901
Chinese and Indians...	16,540
Total.....	5,660,674

Of these, excluding Chinese and Indians, there are :	
Males.....	2,608,847
Females	3,035,687
Total.....	5,645,534

ILLITERATE POPULATION OF ARKANSAS.

In 1860, there were 24,904 free white persons, over twenty years of age, that could not read or write, out of 131,541, equal to 18.93 per cent. of the whole. Including the slave population, and of course there would have been many more. In 1870, there were 111,799 persons, of the age of ten years and upwards, who could not read; 133,339 who could not write, of whom 296 only were foreign. The above figures are from the Report of the Commissioner of Education, and from Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia for 1871. These being correct, it follows that, calling the present population of the State a round half million, there is more than one fourth of the number, who have to sign their names with a X. Let us also state, for the benefit of Mr. Henry, that while Massachusetts spends \$16 45 per capita, on her children of school age, Arkansas spends \$3 97. If he cracks this nut, we will find him several others, of a similar character.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

Arkansas may fitly be compared to the "Sleeping Beauty" of our childhood's tales. For a long time she has been unconscious of the progress which the world is making. Her unlimited natural resources still lie undeveloped. The great mineral wealth that lies hidden in her bosom has always been as useless as a "jewel in a swine's snout." But now, the iron hoofs of the steed of her "railroad prince" are beginning to ring in the distance. Soon will he wake her with his happy embrace, and she will begin a new existence. Her sleeping people will be stimulated to industry, and will go to work in earnest. The "bull tongue," will give way to the genuine plow, and the stout husbandman, stirred to strange energy by the whistle of the iron horse, will seize it, and refuse to turn backward until the soil has yielded up its tribute to the wealth of the people, and the State has proudly taken its place as one of the brightest gems upon the bosom of our great Republic.

The above is, substantially, an extract from a debate of W. J. Waggener, a student of the State University.

The meteorology report of the State, for 1870, taken at the centre of the State, by daily observations, generally at 7 A. M., 2 and 9 P. M., show the maximum, minimum and average temperature, for every month in the year, to be as follows:

MONTHS.	DATE.	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.	AV. TEM.
January.....	9 to 19	73 deg.	26 deg.	45 d.
February.....	15 to 20	69 deg.	14 deg.	46 d. 4 m.
March.....	9 to 24	73 deg.	26 deg.	49 d. 1 m.
April.....	16 to 22	84 deg.	33 deg.	61 d. 3 m.
May.....	7 to 23	93 deg.	52 deg.	71 d. 8 m.
June.....	8 to 22	94 deg.	60 deg.	76 d. 5 m.
July.....	8 to 16	94 deg.	68 deg.	81 d. 8 m.
August.....	13 to 30	90 deg.	69 deg.	81 d. 4 m.
September.....	6 to 28	96 deg.	59 deg.	76 d. 6 m.
October.....	20 to 30	87 deg.	42 deg.	63 d. 7 m.
November.....	4 to 26	86 deg.	31 deg.	54 d. 8 m.
December.....	7 to 24	73 deg.	4 deg.	38 d. 5 m.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, Prepared by CHARLES L. MCCLUNG, C. E., Fayetteville, Ark.

Washington, Arkansas.										Helena, Arkansas.										Fayetteville, Washington Co., Ark.					
YEARS. 187		1857.		1858.		1859.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1871.		1872.			
MONTHS.		AV. Th'r.	AV. Th'r.	AV. Th'r.	Rain ins.	Rain ins.	Rain ins.	Th'r.	Th'r.	Th'r.	Rain. ins.	Rain.	Rain.	Th'r.	Rain. ins.	Snow. ins.	Th'r.	Rain. ins.	Snow. ins.						
January.....	36½	48¾	45¾	1.7	9.5	3.8	45	40	35	2.07	3.71	.....	43	2.15	2.15	40	1.75	15½							
February.....	57½	44½	54	7.0	2.7	2.2	44	.....	45	6.47	.....	.....	47	3.86	.....	44	0.73	1½							
March.....	55¾	58¾	58	1.4	6.6	5.6	54	.....	59	8.75	.....	.....	56	5.16	.....	57	1.30	1½							
April.....	55	63¼	62½	3.4	4.8	4.4	66	60	62	5.40	5.36	.....	59	7.07	.....	60	4.13	.....							
May.....	68¾	70	74	3.6	5.1	1.1	70	69	71	7.38	7.76	.....	68	4.69	.....	65	7.67	.....							
June.....	76	76	77	1.9	4.8	5.3	76	.....	.....	3.87	.....	.....	74½	4.57	.....	76	1.59	.....							
July.....	79¾	82	80¾	1.8	1.8	7.0	81	.....	.....	3.20	.....	.....	82½	4.76	.....	84	10.53	.....							
August.....	78½	80½	80½	14.9	2.0	1.8	77	.....	.....	5.74	.....	.....	84	2.15	.....	78	3.12	.....							
September.....	73¾	74¾	74	3.2	1.8	3.9	74	.....	.....	9.16	.....	.....	65	.17	.....	66	1.10	.....							
October.....	61¾	66¾	61½	5.2	9.4	2.0	60	.....	.....	4.69	.....	.....	58	7.89	.....	64	1.17	.....							
November.....	51½	44½	58½	8.2	1.5	3.6	55	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	42	1.68	5.91	44	1.50	3.65							
December.....	49	48½	38	4.8	6.7	5.4	47	.....	.....	11.09	.....	.....	37	.51	.50	29	1.50	2.86							
TOTAL RAIN AND SNOW..					57.1	56.7	45.9				67.57	16.83			44.66	8.56		36.09	25.01						

The maximum at Fayetteville, Ark., of the Thermometer for two years, is 94 degrees.

The minimum at Fayetteville, Ark., of the Thermometer for two years, is 14 degrees—only once, Jan. 28th, 1873.

Range at Fayetteville, Ark., of the Thermometer for two years, is 108 degrees.

CHARLES L. MCCLUNG, Observer.

*MEAN AMOUNT OF PRECIPITATION IN RAIN AND MELTED SNOW, for each Month, Season
and Year, from the Tables and Results published in the Smithsonian Institute Contributions to
Knowledge, 1872.*

CHARLES L. MCCLUNG, C. E. and Observer.

STATIONS.	Latitude.		Longitude.	Height above Sea.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.	Extent of Series.	
	D. M.	N.			feet																		
Fort Smith.....	35	23	94	29	460	2.09	2.70	2.61	4.84	4.51	4.15	3.62	3.35	3.00	3.21	3.63	2.65	11.96	11.12	9.84	7.44	40.36	21.6
Washington	33	44	93	41	660	4.72	4.99	5.11	5.47	4.69	3.91	4.71	4.90	3.40	4.09	4.86	4.46	15.63	12.93	12.14	14.00	54	21.9
Camden	33	32	92	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.3.	4.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2
Buckhorn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	7.12	3.00	1.23	.....	.....	11.35	.....	.....	.....	.4
Little Rock	34	42	92	15	.....	2.00	9.38	2.95	5.92	10.90	0.50	2.20	.....	.....	0.60	0.20	.....	19.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.9
Union County	33	18	93	00	.....	9.14	6.23	5.25	11.88	7.24	3.26	2.63	13.33	1.25	3.50	6.25	11.12	24.37	19.22	11.00	26.49	81.08	1.0
Helena	34	33	90	45	.....	2.07	6.47	8.75	5.40	7.38	8.87	3.20	5.74	9.16	4.69	4.75	8.15	21.53	17.81	18.60	16.69	74.63	1.1
Fayetteville	36	02	93	50	1350	1.85	2.29	3.23	5.60	6.18	3.08	7.64	2.63	0.63	4.53	1.59	1.00	15.01	13.35	6.75	5.14	40.38	2.1

OBSERVERS.—Fort Smith, Ass't Surgeon U. S. Army; Washington, Dr. N. D. Smith; Camden, J. J. McElrath; Buckhorn, A. Younger; Little Rock, Ass't Surgeon U. S. Army; Union County, — Ross; Helena, O. F. Russell; Fayetteville, Charles L. McClung.

LIST OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

1. The Mississippi river forms the eastern boundary of the State, affording steamboat facilities to the counties of Chicot, Desha, Phillips, Crittenden and Mississippi.

2. The Arkansas river rises in Colorado, and enters the western border of the State at Fort Smith, running through the State southeast for 600 miles, affording steamboat navigation its whole course to the following counties: Desha, Arkansas, Jefferson, Pulaski, Conway, Perry, Pope, Yell, Johnson, Franklin, Crawford and Sebastian.

3. The Ouachita river rises in Polk county, and affords steam navigation to Arkadelphia, 200 miles, furnishing transportation for Ashley, Union, Calhoun, Ouachita, Dallas, Clark and Montgomery counties.

4. The White river is navigable to Batesville, 400 miles, and during high water 100 miles further, affording facilities for shipment to Desha, Arkansas, Monroe, Woodruff, White, Jackson and Independence counties.

5. The Saint Francis river is navigable to the Missouri line, through the counties of Phillips, Saint Francis, Crittenden, Cross, Mississippi, Poinsett, Craighead and Greene.

6. Black river is navigable 200 miles, affording water facilities to Jackson, Independence, Lawrence, Greene and Randolph counties.

7. Saline River is navigable about 100 miles, running through the counties of Hot Spring, Dallas, Jefferson, Bradley, Drew, Ashley and Calhoun.

8. Red river, running through the south-western portion of the State, is navigable in the counties through which it passes, viz: Little River, Hempstead and Lafayette, a distance of about 100 miles.

9. Bayou Bartholomew empties into the Ouachita river, and is navigable, in this State, about 150 miles, affording steamboat facilities to Ashley, Chicot, Drew and Desha counties.

Of the sixty-one counties in the State, forty-three are watered by streams, each navigable, affording to Arkansas more than twenty-five hundred miles of water highway, and it must be remembered that the ice king never obstructs navigation in the State of Arkansas.

BEE CULTURE.

Arkansas is justly celebrated for her abundance of flowers, which make her specially adapted to the apiary. Little has been done in the way of systematic culture of bees from the reason that "wild" honey is so plenty and that random hives badly managed have thus far supplied the home demand. In the prairie state of Iowa in 1864, '66 and '68, the average number of hives reported was 85,135, and in 1864 the yield of honey was 1,128,399 pounds; but then Mrs. Ellen P. Tupper lives in Iowa. Dr. Leighton, spoken of in connection with Marion county, is the only one in this State that we know of who has given skillful attention to bees, and he has met with marked success, as his honey and hives are ever ready to testify. Arkansas could add a million dollars annually to her exchequer by proper attention to this neglected department of industry.

"REFORM SCHOOL."

Arkansas has none, not certainly for lack of need, but because "reform" movements in the State thus far have been looked on with suspicion, especially since the last political campaign. If there was such a school and it could be made to include all the recent "Refor-r-rm" party of the State, with suitable provisions to give them a good moral, religious and intellectual training, it would result in much practical good to themselves and the State. We know of some "minstrels," also, who might be profitably included.

PISTOL CHIVALRY.

Although the chivalric accomplishment of ripping open the bowels of an adversary with an "Arkansas toothpick" has nearly passed into disrepute, there still remains what may be best described as "pistol chivalry," who seem to consider it a high art to drink "blue lightning" or "kill-me-quick" whisky and brandish a revolver or two carelessly about the streets or in the vicinity of persons who do not always enjoy such high-bred exhibitions of a peaceful civilization.

We presume that the time is not immeasurably hence when this feature of Arkansas "border-ruffianism" will, like wolves and wild cats pass away.

Let all good Christians pray
That God may speed the day.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The history of Arkansas never has been written, and we urge the necessity of attention to this before it becomes almost or quite impossible to collect the material. A State Historical Society, under the auspices of the State University, or in any good hands, would be invaluable to the State. It should collect and preserve as far as possible all material relating to her past and current history. Who seconds the motion.

LIST OF STATE OFFICERS OF ARKANSAS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Governor.....	Elisha Baxter.....	Independence.
Secretary of State.....	J. M. Johnson	Madison.
Treasurer.....	Henry Page.....	Pulaski.
Auditor	Stephen Wheeler.....	Prairie.
Attorney General	T. D. W. Youley.....	Pulaski.
Supt. Pub. Inst.....	J. C. Corbin, (colored).....	Pulaski.

SUPREME COURT.

		RESIDENCE.
Chief Justice.....	John McClure.....	Little Rock.
Associates.....	{ Lafayette Gregg.....	Fayetteville.
	{ Marshall L. Stephenson.....	Helena.
	{ E. J. Searle.....	Arkadelphia.
	{ John Bennett.....	Helena.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

First Circuit.....	Vacancy.
Second "	Wm. C. Hazeldine.
Third "	Vacancy, Ex-Governor Baxter.
Fourth "	J. H. Huckelberry.
Fifth "	E. D. Ham.
Sixth "	Wm. N. May.
Seventh "	John Whytock.
Eighth "	T. G. T. Steele.
Ninth "	Geo. W. McCown.
Tenth "	Henry B. Morse.

CRIMINAL JUDGES OF ARKANSAS.

Little Rock.....	J. P. Redmond.
Jefferson County.....	Ira McL. Barton.
Phillips County.....	C. G. Waters.

CHANCERY COURT.

T. D. W. Youley, Chancellor. Now Attorney General.
 W. J. Warwick, probable successor ; Ex-Criminal Judge of Little Rock

LIST OF COUNTY CLERKS AND SHERIFFS IN
ARKANSAS AT THIS DATE.

COUNTY.	CLERK.	SHERIFF.
Ashley	W. J. White.....	M H. Deane.
Arkansas	E. P. G. Tackett... ..	E. R. Wiley.
Bradley	A. N. Bond.....	C. C. Ganaway.
Benton	John Black.....	Wm. Isbell.
Boone	N. B. Crump.....	Isaac Feeback.
Cross	T. O. Fitzpatrick.....	L. Chapelle.
Calhoun.....	James H. Means.....	A. H. Cone.
Carroll	J. P. Fancher.....	S. L. Hayhurst.

COUNTY CLERKS AND SHERIFFS.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	CLERK.	SHERIFF.
Chicot.....	H. W. Graves.....	J. M. Mason.
Clarke.....	L. B. Clarke.....	Geo. B. Grayson.
Columbia.....	Dave Dixon.....	Quincy Couch.
Conway.....	Wm. Kerney.....	T. B. Stout.
Craighead.....	John C. Knight.....	Sam. Nash.
Crawford.....	Wm. Bowlin.....	J. P. Grady.
Dallas.....	J. L. Cheatham.....	R. W. Cheatham.
Drew.....	R. J. Hyatt.....	T. W. Haynes.
Desha.....	R. E. Doran.....	A. A. Edington.
Franklin.....	A. R. Young.....	W. A. Adams.
Fulton.....	W. P. Rhea.....	W. T. Livingston.
Grant.....	Thomas B. Rhodes.....	Thomas W. Quinn.
Hempstead.....	Richard Samuels.....	J. W. Vance.
Hot Spring.....	A. H. Bassett.....	E. A. Nichols.
Izard.....	F. W. Perrin.....	John M. Hinkle.
Independence.....	W. H. Berry.....	J. W. Kennedy.
Jefferson.....	R. H. Stanford.....	J. F. Vaughn.
Jackson.....	M. McCanany*.....	Jas. S. Smith.
Lawrence.....	Wm. McBride.....	W. G. Wasson.
Lafayette.....	Henry Moore.....	Geo. H. Thompson.
Little River.....	Daniel Simpson.....	John Reed.
Lincoln.....	Alfred Wiley.....	B. F. Sanders.
Monroe.....	T. P. Wilson.....	A. Gallagher.
Marion.....	Wm. N. Noe.....	H. W. Hudson.
Montgomery.....	Geo. W. Gray.....	Geo. H. Speers.
Newton.....	Dennis Cole.....	A. J. Reeves.
Nevada.....	Wm. R. White.....	Jacob N. Hulse.
Ouachita.....	A. A. Tufts.....	P. L. Lee.
Pulaski.....	J. R. Roland.....	W. S. Oliver.
Phillips.....	S. I. Clark.....	Austin Barrow.
Perry.....	G. W. Manes.....	W. P. Hainbright.
Pike.....	H. P. Howard.....	W. J. Reed.
Polk.....	W. J. Davis.....	Geo. R. Miller.
Searcy.....	C. A. P. Horn.....	B. F. Henley.
Saline.....	J. P. Henderson.....	W. W. Thompson.
Sevier.....	Jas H. Denson.....	R. D. Murphy.
St. Francis.....	W. H. Wills.....	
Sebastian.....	Geo. N. Spradling.....	John H. McClure.
Sharp.....	James P. Cochrane.....	T. Y. Huddleston.
Sarber.....	W. E. Griffith.....	James L. Garner.
Union.....	J. A. Barnes.....	Lee Clow.
Van Buren.....	N. A. Sanders.....	M. C. Rerdell.
Washington.....	P. R. Smith.....	Z. N. Pettigrew.
Woodruff.....	D. H. Johnson.....	J. A. Bosley.
White.....	Albert P. Sanders.....	N. B. Petly.
Yell.....	John F. Choate.....	Joseph A. Wilson.

If any one discovers any errors in the above, we shall be obliged for the correction. As far as we know it is correct up to Feb. 25, 1873.

* Now Adjutant General by appointment.

Official Statement of the Debt of Arkansas.

OFFICE STATE TREASURER, }
LITTLE ROCK, July 31, 1872. }

Six per cent. Funded Debt Bonds representing total of Funded Debt when all outstanding bonds are exchanged.....	\$4,520,000
Deduct Unfunded Bonds held by Government of the U. S. for account of Indian Trust Fund, and offset by claims due from General Government to State of Arkansas.....	\$1,200,000
Deduct also Unfunded Bonds in hands of creditors, or destroyed.....	470,000—
	<u>\$1,670,000</u>
Leaves Funded Debt Bonds issued or exchanged to date.....	\$2,850,000
Seven per cent. State Aid Railroad Bonds authorized to be issued, (limited to 850 miles of Railroad.....	11,400,000
State Aid Bonds issued to date.....	4,350,000
Seven per cent. Levee Bonds issued for the construction of levees, being total of issue authorized	\$3,000,000
Less amount retired and cancelled by conversion into lands to date.....	815,000
	<u>2,185,000</u>
Levee Bonds outstanding.....	300,000
Seven per cent. Ten Year Deficiency Bonds.....	
Outstanding Treasurer's Certificates and Auditor's Warrants.....	200,000
	<u>\$9,885,000</u>
Total State debt.....	

Against this indebtedness are present available assets as follows, viz.:

Mortgages held by State on highly improved cotton plantations, estimated, will realize.....	\$3,000,000
Lands owned by the State, valued at.....	1,500,000
Railroad lines and property subject to lien in respect of State Aid Bonds pledged or awarded to Railroad Companies covering 850 miles.....	\$11,400,000
Less by amount of State Aid Bonds yet unissued, covering 490 miles.....	7,050,000
	<u>4,350,000</u>
Balance, or State Aid Bonds issued to date, covering 360 miles.....	
Amount due from Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Co.....	140,000
	<u>\$8,990,000</u>
Total assets.....	

Markets of the State.

LITTLE ROCK.

THE MONEY MARKET.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold.....	\$1 09.....	\$1 12
Silver.....	1 04.....	1 06
Exchange on New York.....	par	$\frac{1}{2}$ prm.
Exchange on St. Louis.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ dis.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ prm.
Exchange on Memphis.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ dis.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ prm.
Exchange on New Orleans.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ dis.....	par.
State Scrip.....	63	65
Levee Bonds.....	20	22
Little Rock Certificates of Indebtedness.....	92	95
Little Rock Certificates of Indebtedness on Banknote paper.....	99	
Little Rock City Bonds on Banknote paper...	99	
Pulaski County Warrants.....	45	50
Pulaski county one year bonds, funded, 8 per cent.		

COTTON.

Middling, ; low middling, 17c; good ordinary, 16c; ordinary, 15c.

GENERAL MARKET.

BUTTER—Country, 25@35c.; western, 30@40c. per lb.

COFFEE—22@24c. per lb.

CORN MEAL—\$4 25@4 75 per bbl.

EGGS—50c. per doz.

FLOUR—9 50@12 50 per bbl.

FRUIT—Apples: Choice, \$5 00@6 00 per bbl; good, \$4 50@5 00 per bbl.

GROCERIES—Soap, per box, \$4 00@4 50; candles, \$8 75@9 00; keg lard, 13c; sardines per case, \$23 00; cove oysters, per case of two dozen, 1 lb., \$4 00; 2 lb; \$5 50; peaches, per dozen \$2 50@3 50; strawberries per dozen, \$3 00; pine apples, \$3 25; blackberries, \$3 00; tomatoes, \$2 25@3 25; plantation molasses, by the bbl., 80@90c. per gallon; syrup, \$1 00@1 25.

HAMS—Sugar cured, 18@20c.

MEATS—Clear sides, 11; dry salt, 10; shoulders 9.

POULTRY—Chickens, buying at \$2 50@3 00 per doz; selling, \$3 00 @3 50 per doz.

SALT—Per bbl., \$4 50; per sack, \$3 50.

SWEET POTATOES—Per bushel, \$1 75@2 00.

SUGAR—New Orleans fair, 12½@13½; New Orleans refined, 14½@15½; coffee A, 15@16; crushed, powdered and granulated, 16@17½.

TEAS—\$1 00@1 75 per lb.

PINE BLUFF.

SHEETINGS:

Laurell Hill A 4-4.....	15@16
Granville R R 7-8.....	
Arka 4-4.....	14½
Arka 7-8.....	13
Muscogee.....	12½

SHEETINGS; BROWN:

Laurell Hill, A 4-4.....	15 16
Langley, A 7-8.....	13 15
Pepperall, N 7-8.....	13 16
Indian Orchard 7-8.....	12 15

SHEETINGS; BLEACHED:

Lonsdale, 4-4.....	18 22
Hope, 4-3.....	16 20
Wnatchur, 4-4.....	25 27
New York Mills.....	27 30
Other Brands.....	10 15

FLANNELS:

Red.....	40
Twilled.....	50
White.....	27½ 40

Groceries at Pine Bluff are much the same as Little Rock.

CAMBRICS:

Roll.....	12½
Flat.....	12½
Paper.....	14 @20

JEANS:

Southwark.....	60
Waterloo.....	37½
Hill Side.....	16
Kentucky.....	
Bowling Green.....	75 85
Gulf Mills.....	50 65
Other Brands.....	25 40
Standard Brands.....	12
Wamsutta.....	8 10
Other Brands.....	7 9

DRILLINGS:

Prescott.....	18
Massachusetts.....	15

PRINTS:

Standard.....	11½
Wamsutta.....	8½

FORT SMITH.

Bacon, hog round.....	6 @ 9	Stripes and Plaids per yd.	10 30
Butter.....	25 35	Cottonades, ".....	20 25
Eggs.....	25	Sugar, per lb.....	12½ 14
Cotton.....	15 16	Molasses, per gallon.....	75 1.00
Corn.....	65 70	Lard, per lb.....	12 13
Corn Meal, per bushel.....		Apples, 7½ bush. out of wag.	75 1.50
Coffee, retail.....	30 35	Iron, bar.....	7 10
Chickens, per dozen.....	2 00 3 00	Nails, retail, per lb.....	10 12
Coal Oil, per gallon.....	1 00	" per keg.....	7.50 8.50
Coal, per bushel.....	20	Flour, sack, per 100.....	5.00 5.50
Domestic, brown, per yard,	10 12	" barrell.....	9.00 12.00
" bleached ".....	12 15		

FAYETTEVILLE GROCERY MARKET.

Apples.....	30@ 40	Syrup.....	1 00@1 25
Butter.....	20 25	Pork.....	4 00 7 20
Coffee.....	26½ 33½	Bacon.....	10 15
Eggs.....	10	Nails.....	7 50 9 00
Fish—Mackerel.....	15 20	Salt, per bbl. and lb.....	4 00 3
" Cod.....	12½	Canned Peaches.....	40
" Cod Kits.....	2 50 3 00	" Tomatoes.....	35
" Salmon.....	3 75	" Pears.....	50
Potatoes.....	50 60	" Strawberries.....	50
Rice.....	13 16½	Vinegar.....	25 50
Sugar—Brown.....	13 16½	Coal Oil.....	60
" White.....	16 20	Soap.....	8 10
Soda.....	9 12½	Tobacco—Plug.....	65 1 25
Tea—Green.....	1 60 2 00	" Smoking.....	40 1 60
" Black.....	1 28 1 40	Candy.....	20 50
Whisky.....	2 00 8 00	Crackers.....	9 15
Flour.....	4 00 5 00	Oysters, per doz. cans...1	80 2 85
Sorghum.....	40 50	" per can.....	25 35

MONETARY REPORT.

By W. H. Etter, Banker, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold.....	110	111
Silver.....	103	105
United States 5-20s.....	111@113	113@116
State Scrip.....	65	75
Auditor's Warrants.....	65	75
Washington County Scrip.....	40	50
St. Louis and New York Exchange.....	Par	$\frac{1}{2}$ pr.
London Exchange Pound Sterling.....		6 00
Bank Discounts.....		18@24

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